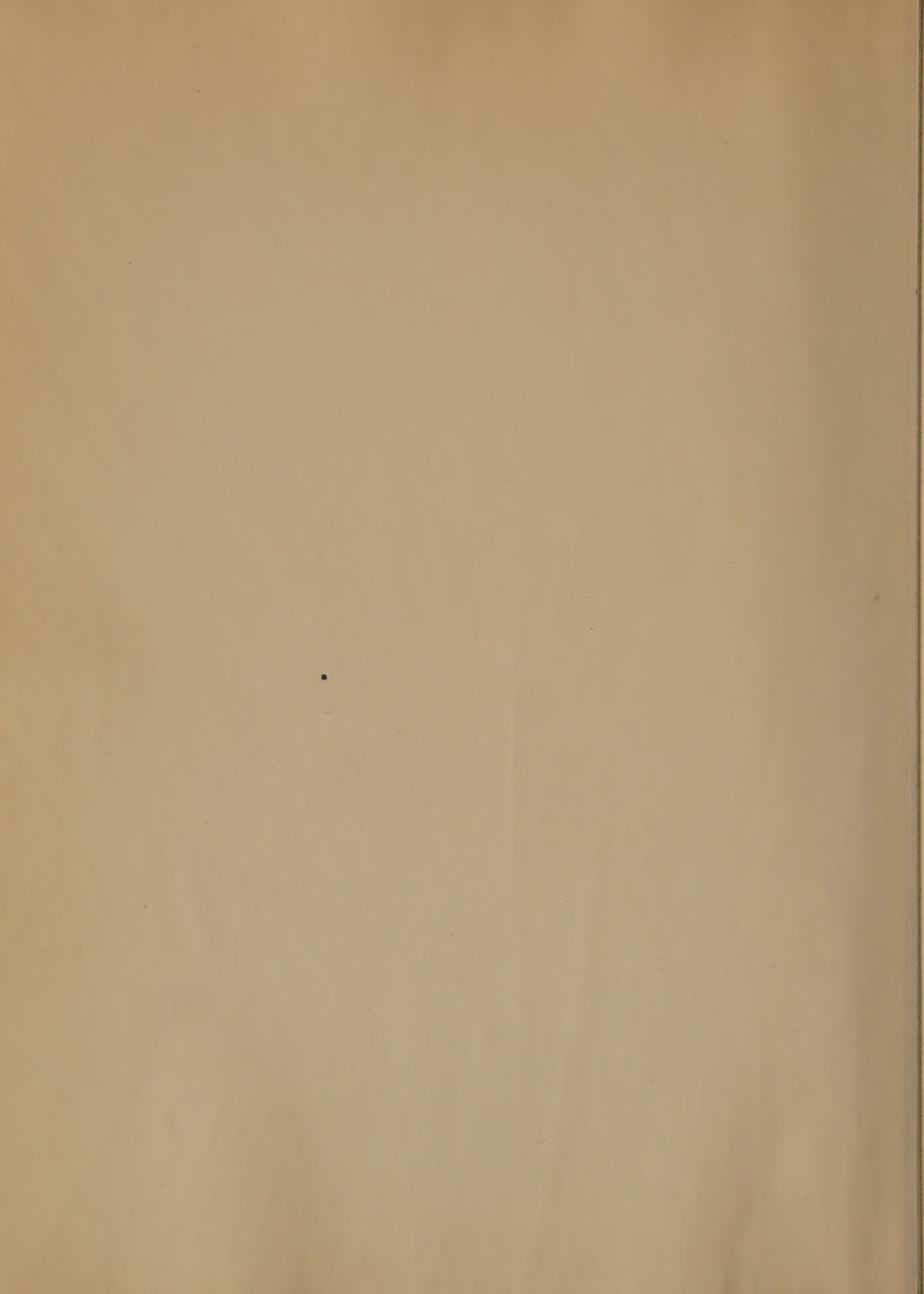






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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, August 1, 1930.
Feng Tai, China.

We left on the 8:20 a.m. train this morning for Feng Tai to see if our observations about seeing alfalfa near the station on the evening of July 22, while en route from Mukden to Peiping, were correct, and also, if true, to secure seed and herbarium specimens.

We found a nice lot of alfalfa plants along the railway right-of-way some 500 yards or so to the south of the station where we thought we had spotted them on the evening of July 22nd just before pulling into the station at Feng Tai.

We collected a nice lot of seed from plants here and there, some of which were 3' or so in height. We also got a specimen from a single plant.

Associated with the alfalfa we found a nice lot of the yellow flowered Melilotus and also a Lespedeza, perhaps the same as one of those we saw at the Temple of Heaven.

After collecting material as noted above, we visited some of the nurseries in that vicinity. Nearly all of them had a good lot of apricots in 12" pots 6" deep. They are trained into tortuous forms.

We were told that seedlings of Amygdalus davidiana, Chinese wild peach, are planted in rows, and that fall are grafted to flowering almonds. The next year these are lifted and put in pots and trained for at least a year. They are then ready to market the fourth year. The plants we saw were two or three feet in height. Such plants will sell next spring for 50 to 60 cents Mex. Such plants could not be grown and marketed in the United States for anything like

that figure.

We returned from Feng Tai to Peiping by motor car, and experienced a most interesting ride through the farming area. Along the edges of bogs, or low moist to wet places where reed grasses grow abundantly, we saw beans climbing to the tops of reed grass 8 feet or more in height. We assumed that they were wild soybeans and verified this assumption by asking Chinese farmers. The plants impress us as being more robust and to have larger leaves than the wild soybeans we saw in abundance in Manchuria in 1925-6.

We also saw in actual operation, the stripping of the lower leaves of kaoliang, interplanted to soybeans.

The farmer told us that stripping is never done until the kaoliang is in full head. It is claimed that the stripping not only admits more air and light for the under-growing soybeans, but also benefits the kaoliang.

We made a number of $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ pictures in an endeavor to secure good views of this interesting farm practice.



Negative #45414. Medicago sp.
 Alfalfa. Feng Tai, China.
 A nearby picture of a
 portion of the stems of a
 single alfalfa plant from
 which seed numbered 5554
 was secured.



Negative #45415. Melilotus sp. Feng Tai, China.
 A general view of yellow flowered sweet clover near the
 railway at Feng Tai. A poor picture, but it may be of some
 value. Seed of this clover was secured at Summer Palace
 August 5, 1930, and given D. & M. #5591.



Negative #45416. Medicago sp. Alfalfa. Feng Tai, China.
Mr. Peter Liu and Mrs. R. B. Dorsett collecting seed which
was sent in under D. & M. #5555. See picture #45417.

Negative #45417. Medicago sp.
Alfalfa. Feng Tai, China.

A close-up picture of a cluster
of alfalfa stems of one plant
from which seed was secured and
sent in under #5554.





Negative #45418. Feng Tai, China.

A fairly nearby view of Chinese inarched plants protected by paper. Taken in a nursery near Feng Tai.



Negative #45419. Beehive among citrus. Feng Tai, China.

View of a matting-covered bee hive among pots of flowering almond which are dwarfed and have been trained into fantastic shapes.



Negative #45420. Sorghum sp. Kaoliang stems. Near Feng Tai, China. These are stored for use in winter in making ribs for fronts of greenhouses.



Negative #45421. Chrysanthemums. Near Feng Tai, China. Chrysanthemum plants in 8" pots for fall flowers. In the background is a mud wall, at the extreme left, part of another; these are ends of greenhouses, to be erected this fall.



Negative #45422. Begonia sp. Near Feng Tai, China.

Pot plants of a pink flowered begonia shaded by a screen of kaoliang stems.



Negative #45423. Polianthus sp. White tuberose. Near Feng Tai, China. View of a portion of a rather small planting of tube roses. Tube roses are seen in the market in Peiping in abundance.



Negative #45424. Bee hives. Near Feng Tai, China.

View showing a number of bee hives covered with matting among pots of dwarf almonds.

Negative #45425. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

A Chinese farmer at the edge of a field of kaoliang interplanted with soybeans. Note that he carries a palm leaf fan and a "kasa" or umbrella to protect him from the sun.



Negative #45426. Soja max.

Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

A good crop of both soybeans and kaoliang. These are two very important crops in this section of China.

Negative #45427. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China. To the left is a portion of a planting of soybeans alone. To the right are soybeans planted with kaoliang which has recently been stripped of the lower leaves to a height of about four feet.



Negative #45428. Solia max.
Soybeans. Near Feng Tai,
China. A rather nearby view
of a portion of a field of
soybeans planted with kaoliang
which has only recently been
stripped of lower leaves to a
height of about four feet.

Negative #45429. Solia max.
Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.
Looking along the side of a
field of soybeans and kaolia-
ng. The latter has only
recently been stripped to a
height of about four feet to
afford more light and air
to the beans.



Negative #45430. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.
View along the ends of the rows of soybeans and kaoliang
which has recently been stripped to a height of about four
feet. This view shows both pretty well.

Negative #45431. Soja max.
Soybean. Near Feng Tai.
A nearby view looking down
between rows of kaoliang
and soybeans. The kaoliang
has been stripped of lower
leaves to a height of about
four feet.





Negative #45432. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.
Looking along the side of a field of soybeans and recently
stripped kaoliang. The stripped leaves are on the ground
just outside the beans and kaoliang.



Negative #45433. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.
To the left is a portion of a newly planted area of beans, to
left a field of good soybeans and kaoliang. The latter is
being stripped to a height of about 4'. The Chinese farmer
is raking up the stripped/leaves. They are fed to stock or
dried and used as fuel.



Negative #45434. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.
Mr. Peter Liu talking with a Chinese farmer about stripping
the kaoliang and arranging for us to take his picture.



Negative #45435. Soja max. Soybean, Near Feng Tai, China.
One of the results of Mr. Liu's request for permission for
us to make a picture of the Chinese farmer and his home made
wooden pitch fork standing by a field of soybeans and stripped
kaoliang. The farmer is raking up the stripped off kaoliang
leaves. He tells us that stripping at the proper time, when
the kaoliang is in head, benefits both crops.



Negative #45436. Soja max.

Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

In the foreground is comparatively recently planted soybeans. Peter Liu to left & Chinese farmer to right.

Farmer has home made wooden three tined pitch fork and at his right leaves of kaoliang. In the background, kaoliang and soybeans. The kaoliang has been stripped.

Negative #45437. Soja max.

Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

View of Chinese farmer raking into pile leaves of kaoliang which have been recently stripped from the field of kaoliang.



Negative #45438. Soja max.

Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

Looking along a trail through
a field of kaoliang inter-
planted with soybeans.

The kaoliang is being
stripped.



Negative #45439. Soja max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

In the foreground a good single planting of soybeans, in
the background, soybeans planted with kaoliang.



Negative #45440. Sola max. Soybean. Near Feng Tai, China.

In front of Mr. Liu, the kaoliang has been stripped. Behind him, it has not yet been stripped but probably will be later on.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, August 2, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Worked on my July account in the forenoon. After lunch, as it was cloudy and somewhat cooler, we went to the Winter Palace to see what could be found there in the way of legumes. We located a fine lot of alfalfa plants, some as much as five feet or more in height, when straightened up, and all well seeded with much of the seed ripe.

The area overgrown with alfalfa is in the mulberry garden in the Winter Palace grounds. We also secured seed from plants in the compound of the Thousand Buddha Temple in the Winter Palace Grounds.

Before leaving the grounds, we stopped at one of the open air soft drinks places to get a cool drink. While there we tried boiled Trapa natans nuts. They proved to be very palatable, but we believe would be more so if they were boiled in salt water in place of fresh water.

In preparation for serving, the two sharp horns at either side of the nut are cut off and the nut is then cut in half through the horns, or the shell is cut in this way and the kernel taken out whole. (See picture #45402 under date of July 29, 1930.) The flesh is white and in appearance somewhat resembles boiled chestnuts, but the nuts are not so sweet or highly flavored.

The lakes at the Winter Palace are fast being over-run with pink and white flowered Egyptian lotus. This is their season of bloom and the display is very handsome.



Negative #45441. Medicago sp. Alfalfa. Peiping, China. Alfalfa growing in the mulberry garden of the Winter Palace. We collected seed here. Some of the stems are fully 6' in height. The normally stand 3 to 4 feet among the grass and weeds.



Negative #45442. Medicago sp. Alfalfa. Peiping, China.

A nearby view of alfalfa growing wild on steps to an elevated area in the mulberry garden of the Winter Palace. We collected seed in this old garden which was given #5573.



Negative #45443. Medicago sp. Alfalfa. Peiping, China.

Another nearby view of alfalfa in the mulberry garden of the Winter Palace where we collected seed #5573. This gives something of an idea of its seeding habit.

Negative #45444. Medicago sp.

Alfalfa. Peiping, China.

A rather nearby view of stems of a single plant pulled up in the walk of the Thousand Buddha Temple in the Winter Palace Grounds. Seed numbered 5572.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, August 2, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

Another trip was made to the Dairen Wharf Warehouses and the S. M. Ry. Storage Yards to secure seed samples and pictures of soybean shipping scenes. We found the wharf houses well filled with sacks of beans and there seemed unusual activity in bean exports. In our rounds of the warehouse we collected twenty-four samples of soybeans and one sample of mung beans. The beans of which samples were collected were said to have come from various parts of North Manchuria and were mostly for export to European countries for oil and oil meal.

The German ship "Prenssen" was being loaded with 3500 tons of beans. Nearby a Dutch ship was being loaded with beans. One Japanese freighter was taking on beans which were of a little better quality than the oil beans and were being shipped to the Main Island for the manufacture of soy sauce and miso.

Two Japanese freighters were being loaded with large amounts of soybean oil cake for shipment to Japan and other points for fertilizer and cattle feed.



Negative #45445. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading the German freighter "Pronssen" with 3500 tons of
soybeans for Europe to be used for oil and oil meal, at
the Dairen Wharves.



Negative #45446. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View of unloading soybeans from freight cars and loading
Dutch freighter with beans for export to Java. Dairen,
Manchuria. (Dairen Wharves)



Negative #45447. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading the German freighter "Prenssen" with 3500 tons of
soybeans for export to Europe to be used for oil and oil
meal. At the Dairen Wharves.



Negative #45448. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View of loading soybeans on Dutch freighter for export to
Java. Dairen Wharves.



Negative #45449. Sole max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Soybean oil cakes in Wharf Warehouse for export. Taken
at the Dairen Wharves.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 August 3, 1930, Sunday.
 Peiping, China.

It rained throughout a good part of the night and this morning it is cloudy and much cooler and more pleasant than it has been for some time.

Ruth and I climbed to the top of the Tartar Wall about the city near the Wagons-Lits Hotel, and proceeded Eastward to the Southeast corner. We then walked North past the Old Weather Observatory to the East gate and returned from there to the hotel.

We secured seed and herbarium specimens of alfalfa growing in patches here and there on top of the wall among elms, jujubes, weeds and grass. We saw numerous plants of a low growing Lespedeza, spreading in habit, quite probably the same species as the decumbent one we found at the Temple of Heaven grounds.

We secured seed of an undetermined herbaceous pink flowered plant which was in full bloom in places and quite abundant on the wall.

We think this plant may be interesting as a herbaceous border plant at home. Seed sent in under #5575.



Negative #45450. Undetermined. Peiping, China.

A poor nearby picture of a few plants picked on the Tartar Wall around the city today, seed sent in under #5575. This picture shows a little something of the foliage and seed pods.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, August 4, 1930.
Ta-Fang-Shen to Daibushin,
Manchuria.

Left in the morning by the Chinchou bus and about half way to Chinchou we walked across the country to Ta-Fang-Shen, on the S. M. Ry. On a trip in early spring in this section we had observed a considerable number of patches of an Onobrychis sp. which seems to us has promise as a green manure crop. This species grows on rather poor rocky soil and we have noted but very few plants in other sections. The flowers are deep pink in color, are on a spike-like stem very similar to Trifolium panonicum. Each flower bears a pod which is divided in two sections each of which contains a number of rather small seed, about the size of the seed of Trifolium ripens.

In our travel to Ta-fang-shen we found the greater percent of the plants with mature seed. In our day's collection we gathered about a peck bag of mature seed. At this time the small pods are rather difficult to shatter and get the seed out. We may have a somewhat difficult job in threshing out the seed as Washington desires clean hulled seed.

Near Ta-fang-shen we came across some peach and apple orchards in which soybeans were being grown for green manure. The beans were planted in 21 inch rows and are apparently of the Moshito variety as the plants appeared about the same as the Moshito in the variety plot test at Hs Lungyaocheng.

On our trip from Ta-fang-shen back through another farming section to the Dairen-Chinchou road, we observed an abundance of a Lespedeza species with long stems. White

flowers with a pink striped standard, and of procumbent habit. The small Japanese lespedeza, L. striata, was observed in abundance along roadsides and paths but as yet is not in bloom. Two other lespedeza species were noted but not so abundant as the above two species. In the section traveled from Ta-fang-shen, to the Dairen road, mung beans and adzuki beans were noted planted quite extensively in both corn and kaoliang.



Negative #45451. Sojimax. Soybean. Daiboshin, Manchuria.
Soybeans grown in rows in young peach orchard for green manure.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, August 4, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Sunshiny and hot throughout the day but with a good strong breeze blowing from the Northeast.

In the forenoon we went to the Winter Palace grounds and made still and Vitacolor movie pictures, distant and nearby views.

The views for the most part were taken to show the Egyptian Lotus, which almost completely fill the lake and are just now, the blooming season, very handsome.

We tried Vitacolor motion pictures of the 9 Dragon screen in front of one of the gates to a playground which was once the playground of the children of Yuan Shih Kai.

We also tried distant views, that is, across the lake, with the Winter Palace Dagoba in the background, as well as nearby of some of the fine pink flowers.

At 2:30 p.m. I went to the American Legation to get someone there to attest my July account. I was surprised to find the office closed and learned that it would not open before 3:00 p.m. Open at ^{9 or} 9:30 a.m., closed at 12, open again at 3 and closed at 4:30 p.m. We would consider these rather easy hours at home. In my somewhat limited experience in foreign countries, I have found that our diplomatic representatives take advantage of every possible opportunity for holidays, and are not normally especially interested in helping out a fellow Government employee.



Negative #45452. Nelumbium sp. Egyptian lotus. Peiping, China. View across a portion of the lake filled with pink and white flowered lotus. In the background is the 1000 Buddha Temple and three tea pavilions. Taken at the Winter Palace.



Negative #45453. Landscape. Peiping, China.

An angling view of the fine large Pailou and one of the guarding lions in front of the South bridge entrance to the Winter Palace.



Negative #45454. Landscape. Peiping, China.

View from the edge of the lake at the South showing to the left a portion of the marble bridge, the inner paillo and the Dagoba in the background. The paillo is being repaired.



Negative #45455. Lotus. Peiping, China.

Looking across a wide expanse of flowering lotus in the lake at the Winter Palace grounds to the White Dagoba in the background and a little to the left.



Negative #45456. Lotus. Peiping, China.

A somewhat different view of blooming lotus than shown in pictures #43455 and 45457, on the lake at the Winter Palace.



Negative #45457. Lotus sp. Peiping, China.

Showing nearby and in the distance a splendid display of fine large lotus flowers, in the lake at the Winter Palace.



Negative #45458. 9 Dragon screen. Peiping, China.

A fairly nearby view of the North side and West end of what is quite generally considered the best colored tile work in all China. This is in the Winter Palace Grounds.

A motion picture (Vitacolor) was made of the South side on the above date.



Negative #45459. Gate. Peiping, China.

Looking through the gate from the North side to two cedar trees which for some 3 feet above the ground the two trees have very completely grown together for a distance of fully 4 feet. Whether this was by chance or design we do not know. These recreation grounds were at one time the playgrounds of Yuan Shih Kai, the 1st President of China as a Republic, children. Winter Palace Grounds.



Negative #45460. *Nelumbium* sp. Lotus. Peiping, China.
View across a portion of the lake, which is practically
completely filled with a pink flowered Egyptian lotus,
from the East bank looking Northwest. There were literally
thousands of these fine blooms on exhibit in the lake today.
I cannot understand why we do not grow them more generally
at home.

55-5
Negative #45461. Nelumbium sp. Lotus. Peiping, China.

This view was taken from the East bank of the Winter Palace lake and looking almost West. In the foreground are some very fine specimen flowers some 8" to 10" across. They are pink in color and are very beautiful.





Negative #45462. Nelumbium sp. Lotus. Peiping, China.

View from the East bank of the lake looking across to the gallery on the Palace shore at the base of the hill capped with the Dagoba. Taken from under some of the old willows which skirt the shore.

Negative #45463. Nelumbium sp. Lotus. Peiping, China.
View from under the trees, from the East shore across a
wonderful display of lotus flowers to the viewing gallery
and the hill capped with the Winter Palace and White Dagoba.





Negative #45464. Nelumbium sp. Lotus. Peiping, China.

View along a portion of a short drive to the lake, from a position to the East of the Palace and looking almost North. Note the extent of the lake filled with lotus and the immense and gorgeous display of fine large blooms.



Negative #45465. Landscape. Peiping, China.

View across the footbridge across a narrow portion of the lake, to a large Pailo at the base of the hill and at the other end of the bridge. Towering above all is the unique and interesting White Dagoba of the Winter Palace.



Negative #45467. Landscape. Peiping. China.

View from under the willows near the South Gate to the Winter Palace Grounds. Looking across a narrow neck of the lake at the bridge and in the background the Dagoba of the Winter Palace.



Negative #45466. Landscape. Peking, China.

View from against the South wall looking through the central portion of a large and beautiful Pailo near the entrance bridge from this side to the Winter Palace.

Peiping, China.
August 4, 1930.
Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:
It is hotter than Hades here in Peiping! At least if not Hades certainly as hot as it is in Washington, D. C.

I am feeling fine and we are pushing on with the work in this section in fairly good shape. Things are not going quite as fast as I would like to have them, but perhaps, under the circumstances, fully as fast as I should travel.

Since our arrival in Peiping on July 22nd, we have collected seed and herbarium specimens of something more than 50 numbers. We have found alfalfa in fairly good quantities in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven and the Winter Palace, also on the Tartar Wall about the city, and have collected seed in these sections, also from Feng Tai, some 8 or 10 miles out of Peiping. We have also located an excellent place to collect wild soybeans which, while perhaps similar or may be the same as those we got in Manchuria, look to be different. The vines are now eight to ten feet in height and the leaves look much larger to me than those of the plants from which we collected seed up the Sungary River near Harbin.

Today we went out to the Winter Palace and made still and Vitacolor motion pictures at different places around the lake which is almost completely filled with Egyptian Lotus. This is the height of their blooming season and the display there this morning was very fine indeed. We ran one roll of Vitacolor and made about a dozen and a half still pictures. We have not had the still pictures developed as yet. The roll of Vitacolor we will send in with our first shipment from here which possibly will be two or three weeks from now.

Mr. J. L. M.

-2-

8-4-30.

We plan on going to the Summer Palace grounds tomorrow to try and locate alfalfa and other legumes, also any interesting trees or shrubs of which seed may be available. I do not recall that Jim and I, when we were here in 1924-25, observed alfalfa in this region. Thus far we have only found it growing wild. In fact, I doubt very much if it is cultivated any where in this region. We have also located half a dozen other legumes which we hope to get seed of later.

I am about through with my examinations at the P. U. C. and I am glad to report that so far as I have been advised, none of them show any trouble of any necessarily alarming condition.

I think that when the weather gets a little cooler we will be able to get into the field and hope to round up a number of legumes in this section which may prove to be of interest and value.

I am inclosing herewith my account for the month of July. This has run a little higher than I expected, but on account of transferring from Dairen to Peiping this was unavoidable. I will try and answer your several letters which are on file within a short time.

With kindest regards to all at the office, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.
Incl.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Tuesday, August 5, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Spent the entire day in the Summer Palace grounds and in the vicinity of Jade Fountain.

We located several species of Leapedeza and both the white and yellow flowered Mellilotus and were successful in getting about two ounces of seed of the yellow flowered form.

We also collected herbarium specimens of 10 or a dozen different species of plants and also made quite a number of miscellaneous subjects.

On the way out we stopped at Great Bell Temple where we made a few pictures.



Negative #45468. Great Bell Temple. Stone tablet and tortoise. The bell at this temple is 14' high with a circumference of 34' at the bottom. The wall is 8" thick. It is estimated that the bell weighs 50 tons. These stone tablets are to be seen all over China and are sometimes beautifully carved.



Negative #45469. Beehive. Great Bell Temple.

This beehive is protected on top from the sun by a woven mat, and at the bottom, from ants by saucers containing water. All the beehives at this temple were protected in this manner.



Negative 345470. Pinus sp. Great Bell Temple, N.W. of Peiping, China. This is a low growing specimen of a two-needle pine which is locally known as "The crouching pine."



Negative #45471. Zea maise. Corn. Great Bell Temple. Yellow flint corn drying on a ledge of one of the temple buildings.



Negative #45472. Landscape. Great Bell Temple.

View from the gateway looking in at a drum tower on the left and connecting with an attractive little summer house made of kaoliang stems and covered with morning glories.

Negative #45472-A. Sorghum & Soja max. Near Great Bell Temple at Tsao Chun Miao, China.

This picture shows Sorghum sp. (kaoliang) in which soybeans are planted. The kaoliang has been stripped from the ground up to about four feet to give more light and air to the soybeans. It is said that the stripping also improves the crop of kaoliang, this we doubt.





Negative #45472-B. Sola max & Sorghum sp. Near Great Bell Temple at Tsao Chu Miao, China. A nearby view of a portion of a field of kaoliang and soybeans, the former stripped from the ground 4' up to give more air and light to the under crop, soybeans. Chinese farmers strip the kaoliang after it is in head and claim that when thus stripped the crop of kaoliang is improved.



Negative #45473. Guarding Lion.
Summer Palace, near Peiping.
This is one of the two bronze
lions guarding the entrance
of the Summer Palace.



Negative #45474. Landscape. Summer Palace near Peiping.
View across a portion of the lake to the Palace and 10,000
Buddha Temple.



Negative #45475. *Nelumbium* sp. Egyptian Lotus. Summer Palace.
A nearby view of a fine full open pink lotus flower in the
lake at the Summer Palace, near Peiping, China.



Negative #45476. Iris sp. Iris. Summer Palace.
In one of the courts in the Summer Palace Grounds. Taken
nearby to show the free seeding habit of this plant. There
was another plant on the other side about like this one.



Negative # 45477. Landscape.
Summer Palace. View showing
a portion of one of the prayer
wheels and in the distance,
almost across the lake,
Neptune Island and 17 Arch
Bridge.



Negative #45478. Boat. Summer Palace, Near Peiping, China.
A four man-power boat used by tourists to cross the lake
at the Summer Palace. Taken from the upper deck of the
Marble Boat.



Negative #45479. Marble Boat. Summer Palace, near Peiping.

View of the stern and starboard side of the Marble Boat.

Negative #45480. Melilotus sp.

Summer Palace, near Peiping.

To the North of the Marble Boat beyond a tall gate tower we found this species of white flowered Melilotus in considerable quantity.





Negative #45481. Landscape.
Summer Palace, near Peiping.
One of the old gate towers
over the walk leading into a
fruit garden. This was very
picturesque and beautiful
among the trees and shrubs.

Negative #45482. Dagoba.
On the North slope of the
hill of the Summer Palace.
Neglected ruins of what was
once a grand building. Among
these ruins we found Melilotus
sp. white & yellow flowered
and collected the seed of
the yellow species.





Negative #45483. Landscape.
Summer Palace Grounds, Peiping. A beautiful bell-topped Pagoda among the ruins on the North hill slope of the Summer Palace. Among such ruins interesting plant material is sometimes found.

Negative #45484. Pagoda.
Summer Palace, Peiping. Another view, but slightly different from the above. In the distant background is a portion of a large agricultural valley.





Negative #45485. Landscape.

A vista view of one of the Jade Fountain Pagodas from one of the lookouts at the Summer Palace near Peiping.



Negative #45486. Spear Fishing.

Because of the reflection, this is one of the most interesting of the canoe fishing scenes.

Summer Palace Grounds, near Peiping.



Negative #45487. Spear fishing. Summer Palace Grounds.

Taken on the lake at the Summer Palace. A somewhat different view from #'s 45486 and 45488.



Negative #45488. Landscape & bamboo. Summer Palace.

A fisherman on the end of his canoe looking for a chance to spear a fish. After spearing the fish, the bamboo basket without a bottom, is pushed down over the fish to prevent its possible escape.



Negative #43489. Moon Gate. Jade Fountain, near Peiping.
One of the moon gates near the entrance to the Jade Fountain enclosure. Such a gate is unique and interesting.

Negative #45490. Landscape.
Jade Fountain, to West of
Summer Palace, near Peiping.
View from the boathouse across
the small lake, to the build-
ing just above the Jade
Fountain spring.





Negative #45491. Jade Fountain, near Peiping.

View of the two Pagodas at Jade Fountain, to the West of the Summer Palace. Here we found several species of Lespedeza on this date.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, August 5, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

During our visit with Mr. Arakawa at Hsitungyaocheng, July 31, he served us a cold drink which he said was made from roasted soybeans and barley. The product was manufactured in Germany and he bought several boxes at a Russian store in Mukden. He could not remember the name of the product but he said it came in a green paper package. He thought possibly we might obtain the product at some Russian store in Dairen, or a Japanese food product store.

We visited two or three Russian stores and although they knew of the product, they did not have it but could get it from Mukden within two or three days. However, we decided to wait and look around more.

At a Japanese food store we found an instant coffee substitute known as "Health Coffee" made from soybeans and by a Japanese farmer living outside of Dairen. The same store also had another coffee substitute made from fifty per cent roasted soybeans, and the remainder, coffee and chicory. We were advised to try a Chinese food store for the German soybean coffee. At a large Chinese store we found the same kinds of coffee substitute as at the Japanese store. We did discover some mung bean and kaoliang products which we had not seen before. There were several forms of mung bean noodles and vermicelli. One product was a pressed cake form of bean vermicelli and the most interesting was the sweetened puffed mung bean vermicelli used as a sweet meat. The kaoliang products were flour, candy, and various kinds of sweetened cakes. All of the mung bean

products were purchased and some of the kaoliang. We thought possibly Mr. Vinall would be interested in the kaoliang products.

At another store we found two forms of soybean products called "savory salt". These, "azinosomo" and "ajinomoto" are made from the proteins of the soybean and flavored with some form of seaweed.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, August 6, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Wrote up and put in press the herbarium specimens,
 also wrote up the pictures made August first at and nearby
 Feng Tai. Most of the pictures taken that day turned out
 to be very good.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, August 6, 1930.
 Dairen, Manchuria.

A short visit was had with Mr. Satoh of the Agricultural
 Bureau of the S. M. Ry. with reference to soybeans and wild
 legumes in the rice section of the northeast region of the
 leased territory. He advised that it possibly would pay
 us to visit this section but as far as wild legumes were
 concerned he did not think we would find many.

During the remainder of the day four parcel packages
 were put up, checked and mailed to Mr. Ryerson at Washington.
 The packages, No.'s 212, 213, 214 and 215 consisted of
 seed of various kinds and products of the soybean, mung
 bean and kaoliang. A letter was written Mr. B. Y. Morrison
 advising of the shipment of these parcels.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Thursday, August 7, 1930.
Peiping & Pa Ta Chu, China.

Worked until 9:25 a.m. on pictures and in writing a letter to Mr. W. J. Morse.

At 10:00 a.m. I met Dr. McIntosh at his office in the P.U.M.C. He said that I was holding my own in good shape. He also said that my blood pressure was about the same and that this indicated that it was pretty well stabilized. I have been doing quite a good deal of work, of which the Doctor does not know, and it would appear that it is not doing me any harm.

At 4:00 p.m. we left for Pa Ta Chu in the Western Hills, where we arrived about 5:30 p.m. The Western Hills Hotel is at the base of a rather high mountain without trees and faces a very pretty flower garden to the East. This is the region in which is located Eight Famous Temples. After getting located and before dinner, we strolled up one of the mountain sides to the Ling Kuang Ssu Temple, which is the nearest of the eight to the hotel.

This temple, while not very large, is very nicely located some 200 feet up the mountain side. We met one of the priests and enjoyed tea with him in an open tea house at the side of a small lake while we watched him feed his golden carp which came at the clapping of his hands. He told us that some of the fish in the small lake are 30 years old.

On the short trip to and from this temple we saw several species of Lespedeza. We also saw the white Mallotus, but none of these were seen with ripe seed.

While at dinner on the open porch of the hotel, we

watched two large circular beds of Four O'clocks (*Mirabilis* sp.) and as twilight was fading were rewarded by seeing a number of what we took to be hawk moths visiting and feeding on the flowers. We were fortunate in capturing four of these moths with our net. We think that Mr. Graham Fairchild or someone at the Department may be interested in getting these.

We are looking forward to tomorrow's trip up the mountain, and a visit to some of the other temples, with much interest and in anticipation of finding some interesting plants.



Negative #45492. Arachis hypogaea & Sesamum. Near Huang Tsun, west of Peiping. A view of a portion of a double planting. Three rows of peanuts between rows of sesame about eight feet apart.



Negative #45493. Arachis hypogaea. Peanuts. Near Huang Tsun, west of Peiping. Showing a portion of a solid planting of peanuts. There looks to be about ten acres in this planting. This is quite a peanut growing region.



Negative #45494. Lespedeza sp. Near Western Hills Hotel. A small leaved decumbent species with bright small purple pea shaped flowers.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, August 7, 1930.
Chinchou, Mtn. Region,
Manchuria.

We were recently advised by MR. Satch of the S. M. Ry. that it might pay us to visit the mountain section about four miles north of Chinchou in our search for legumes. We left Dairen on the 9:00 a.m. bus and after arriving at Chinchou headed for the two mountains to the north which are said to be the highest in the Kwangtung Leased Territory.

Our walk took us through rather an extensive fruit region, chiefly apples. There were also small orchards here and there of peaches, pears and cherries. The farming section extended well above the foot of the mountains. In addition to kaoliang, millet, soybeans and corn, peanuts

were quite generally grown especially in the young orchards. In our travel around the base and sides of the mountains we found many new orchards. We found peanuts of two distinct types - one with erect plants 20-30 inches high and the other procumbent. The erect sort is quite leafy and should make a fair forage variety.

We found an abundance of lespedeza - four species - but the same as we found in the mountains just south of Dairen. In fact there is a greater abundance of these species in the Dairen region. We did, however, find in rather a moist section quite a little Aeschynomene indica which we have not observed elsewhere. Hemerocallis with lemon yellow flowers were observed along the lower mountain side and seed can be collected later. On our return to Chinchou through a river section we found an abundance of the wild soybean just coming into flower. An examination of the roots show-

W. J. Morse's Notes (cont.)

ed many nodules; quite a number of well noded roots were gathered to send Mr. Leonard of Soil Bacteriology as he expressed a wish for wild soybean nodules previous to our Oriental trip.



Negative #45495. Lespedeza tomentosa. Chinchou, Manchuria. Close-up view of plants of a wild lespedeza found growing abundantly in the mountain section about four miles north of Chinchou.



Negative #45496. Arachis hypogaea. Peanut. Chinchou, Manchuria. An upright variety of peanuts grown for seed in a young pear orchard in mountain section about four miles north of Chinchou.



Negative #45497. Glycine max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria. Two Chinese coolies playing Chinese checker game (like Sugoroku a Japanese game) on floor of soybean warehouse in S. M. Ry. Storage Yards. The game is being played with yellow soybeans.

Peiping, China,
August 7, 1930.

Dear Mr. Morse:

Although it has been fearfully hot here in Peiping most of the time since we arrived, we have stood it pretty well, are feeling first rate, and are making some progress, but not as much as we would like to make.

We have thusfar collected seed and plant material of some 60 numbers. In there are included Medicago sp., a alfalfa, from several different places. We collected seed of the alfalfa both from single plants and mixed lots.

On our way to Peiping from Mukden we thought we observed along the railroad in the vicinity of Feng Tai, some six or eight miles out of Peiping, quite an area of alfalfa and Helilotus, the yellow flowered form. On August first, we took the 8:00 o'clock train for Feng Tai, taking our lunch with us. We found that our observations of the way up were correct. The Helilotus was in full flower, but no ripe seed was to be found. We found a large area of alfalfa growing along the railroad and were able to get quite a nice little bunch of seed.

We then visited some nurseries and got back to the railroad station some three hours before a train was due for Peiping. Mr. Lin suggested calling up a garage in Peiping and having them send a car down for us, which we did, and we had a most interesting return trip through a farming area between Feng Tai and Peiping.

In practically all of the low swampy areas which are overgrown with a reed grass which grows 10 or 12" in height, we saw growing to the top of the stems along the outer edges of such places a bean in abundance, which we took to be soybeans although the plants were more vigorous and the leaves were very much larger than the soybeans we saw up the Sungari River near Harbin. I am sure that you would have been deeply interested in seeing these wild soybeans. We talked to a farmer regarding them and he said that they were the true wild soybean with fuzzy pods and dark brown to black seed, and that occasionally they are eaten by the poorer classes of Chinese. We hope to have an opportunity later to get good photographs and seed

of these wild soybeans.

We also saw a number of fields of kaoliang inter-planted with soybeans, and for some 4" up the stems the leaves of the kaoliang had been stripped off. We made quite a few pictures of which we are sending prints with my personal numbers as follows: 2/12, 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, 3/6, 3/8, 3/9, 3/10, 3/12 and 4/1. I feel quite sure that you will be interested in these pictures, especially if you have not as yet run across this practice in your field trips in Manchuria. It is quite a common practice throughout the regions we have visited en route from Mukden to Peiping and in the vicinity of Peiping.

We have found *Medicago* sp., alfalfa, wild in considerable quantity in a portion of the Winter Palace grounds, the Temple of Heaven and on the Tartar Wall, and have collected seed at all these places, also herbarium specimens.

On the 5th we went to the Summer Palace where we saw two or three species of *Lespedeza*, also the white and yellow flowered *Medicago*, and were fortunate in securing a small package of seed of the yellow flowered form. We hope to get seed of the white form later although I am a little doubtful about this for the reason that the plants we saw at the Summer Palace, which are the only ones we have thus far located, do not appear to be setting any seed.

We have gotten a few seeds of a procumbent form of *Lespedeza* both from the Temple of Heaven grounds and from the vicinity of the Jade Fountain, a short distance to the west of the Summer Palace. There are at least four other forms of *Lespedeza* that we have located which we hope to get seed of later.

We perhaps will leave Peiping this evening for Pa Ta Chai, meaning Eight Famous Temples. This place is some 15 miles to the northeast in what is known as the Western Hills. We hope to visit the eight temples and have reason to believe that we may find some interesting legumes and other plants in that region.

Please let us know if you would like to have your field notes and the letters which accompany them returned to you. It has occurred to us that you might like your penciled notes and the letters for your file. Also let us have your field trip reports and especially your photographs as promptly as possible so that we can arrange them consecutively with the notes and photographs we are making and get them in shape for our trip report.

I received a copy of our L. A. for the present fiscal year and assume that a copy of the same was sent to you.

We are really having a very pleasant and interesting

Mr. W. J. H.

-3-

8-7-30.

time here and sincerely wish that you were with us. I hardly know what to write you in regard to the soybean proposition of China. We find everywhere areas of soybeans planted alone but usually inter-planted with kaoliang, millet, maize, perilla and other farm crops. In fact, on our return from the Summer Palace we saw soybeans inter-planted with peanuts, but did not get a picture of this planting. We may be able to do that later however.

Please let me know if you would like for me to get pictures of as many of the combination plantings of soybeans and other crops as I can. In so far as I can see the situation at present, with the exception of transportation and shipping, you could no doubt get as much and perhaps more information here in China concerning the growing, cultivation and harvesting of soybeans as you will get in Manchuria. But whether or not, under the circumstances, you would be justified in transferring headquarters here or even making a special trip at this season to look the field over, I am not in a position to advise you.

If, later on, I find conditions which I think would justify your coming, from my viewpoint, I will write you to that effect.

We have already made something like 75 or 100 pictures including one roll of Vitacolor motion pictures.

I trust that you and the family are quite well, also Mr. Suyetake, and that your work is progressing satisfactorily.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHE/rd.
Incl.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
August 7, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B.P.I. U. S. Dept. of Agr.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are sending you by today's commercial parcel post packages numbered 212, 213, 214 and 215 which contain the following items:

Parcel Package #212.

Asparagus sp. Nos. 5872, 6002.
Medicago sativa. Nos. 6033, 6041, 6042, 6043, 6044,
6045, 6047.
Melilotus suaveolens. Nos. 6040, 6046.
Phaseolus aureus. No. 6087 (Mung bean product).
Rubus sp. 6034.
Soja max. Seed Nos. 6053, 6056, 6060, 6061, 6070.
Products Nos. 6082, 6083.

Parcel Package #213.

Phaseolus aureus. No. 6074 (Mung bean product).
Soja max. Seed, Nos. 6051, 6052, 6055, 6057, 6059,
6064, 6066, 6067, 6068, 6069, 6071, 6073.
Products No. 6075, 6076, 6080, 6084.

Parcel Package #214.

Phaseolus aureus, No. 6086 (Mung bean product).
Soja max, seed Nos. 6050, 6054, 6058, 6062, 6063,
6065, 6072.
Products Nos. 6081, 6085.

Parcel Package #215.

Herbarium Material, Nos. 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5735,
5738, 5739, 5740, 5741, 5742, 5743, 5744, 5750,
5751, 5752, 5753, 5754, 5755, 5756, 5757, 5758,
5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5842,
5843, 5844, 5845, 5846, 5847, 5860, 5881, 5882,
5883, 5884, 5937, 5938, 5940.

The Office of Forage Crops undoubtedly will be interested in the Medicago and Melilotus numbers. The Medicago numbers with the exception of No. 6033 were gathered in the vicinity of Hsiungyaocheng and represent a hardy variegated type grow along roadsides and waste places. Alfalfa is said to have been introduced in this section from Russia during the

B.Y.M.-2

Russian occupation of this region many years ago. Both numbers of *Melilotus* are yellow flowered forms, perhaps the same species but one was collected near Port Arthur and the other near Hsiungyaocheng. We have observed yellow flowered *Melilotus* many places and noted that the plants vary much in habit of growth, maturity and other plant characters.

The *Asparagus* numbers represent seed of wild species- one in a mountain region and the other on low land near the seashore. To us they appear two different species and may have value for breeding work.

The soybean samples represent seed collected at the warehouses in the South Manchurian Ry. Storage Yards. This seed came from various parts of Manchuria and is used for export to European countries for the production of oil and oil cake. In collecting such samples we have in mind the finding of high oil strains for our growing soybean oil industry in the United States.

With regard to the herbarium material, we wish to call your attention to number 5753 which is a red rust found on weeds but not very abundant. Undoubtedly, Miss Charles will be interested in this specimen. There are also several wild legumes among the specimens and we feel sure that Dr. Pieters will be glad to have a chance to look them over.

Trusting that the parcels will reach you in good shape and some will prove of value, we are

Very truly yours,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

W.J.M.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, August 8, 1930.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills,
China.

Up this morning at seven, had breakfast about 7:30, in our rooms, and by eight o'clock were off for our day's work with two coolies to carry our several cameras, herbarium press and lunch basket. The day proved to be one of real pleasure, for it has been something like five or six months since I (Dorsett) have been out on a trip of this kind, or in any way approaching it.

Not far from the hotel to the north on our way up the mountainside we saw quite a number of interesting oak trees, Quercus sp. Trees were seen with trunks 12" to 20" or maybe more in diameter, and rather low growing, perhaps not more than 30 feet in height with a more or less rounded, rather dense head of deep green foliage, and in many instances well fruited. The acorns are almost completely covered with a rather heavy bur. Liu told us that the acorns make good hog food and that the burs are sold to tanners for Mex. \$3.00 per cattle. They used to bring \$8.00.

The bark of the trunks of these trees is almost black and quite rough. We tried a few pictures which if good will give something of an idea of the general appearance of the trees. Chinese cedars and the bladder pod tree proved to be fairly abundant.

During the day's tramp, even though it proved to be an excessively hot day, we visited four of the eight temples. They are in the order visited as follows:

San Shan An Temple, rather small, but very nicely located several hundred feet up the mountainside. We met the Priest who proved to be very pleasant. We secured seed and herbarium specimens of a native Vitis sp., an ornamental grape with deeply cut attractive green foliage and well filled berries about the size of green peas, which varied in color from light green to deep purple.

Lung Wang Tang Temple, further up the mountain side was somewhat more secluded than San Shan An with an attractive small court. Here small bamboo grew in a bed along two walls. Other walls, stair ballustrades and small tea or rest houses were almost covered with vines. A spring of delicious cold mountain water was accessible in the court.

We were all somewhat fagged with our climb and on account of the excessively hot day the clothes of all were pretty well soaked with perspiration. We were therefore much pleased when one of the temple assistants asked us to have tea in one of the cool and inviting tea or summer houses. We got out a portion of our lunch and enjoyed it with the hot tea and delightfully refreshing cool spring water.

We tried a couple of pictures in the court to show the beauty of the vine and tree decoration of the place. We spent something more than an hour here then left the customary temple tip, said goodbye and pushed still further up the mountainside.

We then visited Ta Pei Ssu Temple, not large, but very nicely located. The buildings here, at least some of them, were occupied for the summer by Chinese families from Peiping. We found a small tree in one of the courts with compound

leaves and seed pods similar to those of a buckeye, Xanthocerus sorbifolia. As the seed was ripe we secured a small bag of them and tried a picture of the tree and a nearby of a cluster of the seed pods. We do not know whether or not they will turn out good, but we hope for the best.

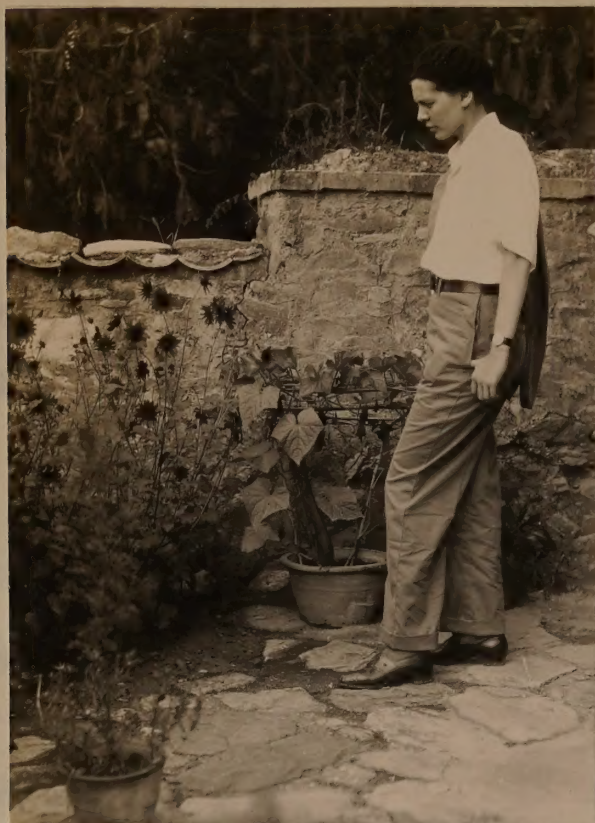
In a small ravine just outside of the temple wall we found plants of a pink flowered begonia which we were told is not found anywhere else in this region. See herbarium specimen #7001.

Still further up the mountainside we visited Hsiang Chieh Ssu Temple, the largest and most interesting of the temples thus far visited on this trip.

Grapapples which are growing in several of the courts are badly affected with cedar rust. In fact it is the worst case of cedar rust infection we have ever seen. See Pathological specimen #7004.

The vistas from this temple are grand. Here we finished our lunch and enjoyed a rest before returning to the hotel to write up and put away the plant material collected during the day's tramp.

It is expected that tomorrow's trip will be a higher climb and of a considerable greater distance than today's trip, so tonight Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, will arrange for donkeys and donkey boys for tomorrow.



Negative #45498. Helianthus
sp. Small sunflower. San
Shan An Temple. One of
the U. S. Agricultural
Exploration party inspect-
ing small ornamental sun-
flowers.



Negative #45499. Vitis sp. Grape. San Shan An Temple.
A nearby view of fruiting branches of an ornamental Vitis
growing in abundance in this region. The berries are from
green to deep purple in color. Seed of this is #'d 5598.



Negative #45500. Quercus sp. perhaps acutissima. Near Ta Pei Seu Temple. Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills. A fairly nearby view of one of many of these trees on the mountain side in this region. The leaves are quite similar to those of our American chestnut. The bark is dark and in many cases quite rough. See picture #45501, a nearby of the trunk of this tree.

Negative #45501. Quercus sp. Oak. Near Ta Pei Sau Temple.

A nearby view of a portion of the trunk of the tree shown in picture #45500. This is characteristic of the appearance of the trunks of the majority of these narrow leaved oaks.





Negative #45502. Xanthocerus sorbifolia. Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, Ta Pei Ssu Temple. Nearby view of the seed pods and seed of a small tree. For picture of tree see #45503. Seed of this is numbered 5600, also herbarium specimens.

Negative #45503. Xanthocerus sorbifolia. A fairly nearby view of the only tree seen. The above picture shows seed pods and seed. Herbarium specimens and seed sent in under #5600.





Negative #45504. Tree protection. Lung Wang Tang Temple,
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China.

Tree trunk protection by means of binding branches of
jujube, Zizyphus sp. about the trunk.



Negative #45505. Landscape. Lung Wang Tang Temple.
View in a small court of the temple showing the pleasing
result of the use of vines. To the extreme left is a bed
of rather small growing bamboo. See picture #45506 showing
a somewhat different view.

Negative #45506. Lung Wang Tang Temple.

A somewhat different view from that shown in picture #45505 in the same temple court yard. Cool, delightfully pleasant and attractive.





Negative #45507. Temple
court view. Hsiang Chieh Sau.
Looking from one of the main
temple buildings across the
court to the entrance gate.
The Egyptian lotus is grow-
ing in a pot.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills,
China.

Negative #45508. Undetermin-
ed bulbous flowering plant.
A nearby view of a number of
plants and pink headed flowers.
The bulbs and herbarium

specimens collected bear
#7003. Near Hsiang Chieh Sau
Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills,
China.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, August 8, 1930,
Dairen, Manchuria.

We received a package of forty-one varieties of soybeans from the Kankyo Hokudo Prefecture Seed & Nursery Farm, Kyojyo, Chosen. A short time ago we wrote to this place for a sample of seed of *Zoysia pungens* var. *Japonica* and in response to our request received soybeans and nothing concerning *Zoysia*.

The samples of beans included three improved varieties which the Seed Farm is recommending in that region. The remaining samples were native Korean sorts and appeared to be above the average native sorts. An oil variety was especially interesting and looked like selected stock.

As we had not been in the mountain region just south of Dairen recently, we made a trip in that section. We found *lespedezas* in great abundance, especially *Lespedeza tomentosa* which is now in full bloom. Near the base of one of the mountains we found a *Cassia* sp. growing on rather thin soil and just coming in bloom. It is doubtful if any of the *lespedezas* will mature before the first to the middle of October. This section will give us sufficient seed of nearly all the wild legumes we have observed in South Manchuria.

More or less alfalfa was found along the roadsides and mountain paths. The plants were of semi-procumbent habit and the flower color ranged from light blue to light purple. Seed was collected as this is said to be a hardy strain introduced from Russia.

In early spring a few trees loaded with beautiful yellow flowers were found at the end of a gully on the mountainside.

It was learned that it is a Laburnum sp. and introduced from Europe. Today we found seed pods fully mature and collected about two ounces or so of seed.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, August 9, 1930.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills,
China.

We were up early and left the hotel about seven o'clock this morning. Near the entrance to Cheng Kuo SSu Temple we noticed a rather small tree with rather small compound leaves. It looked familiar but not being able just then to place it we got Liu to ask the coolies and donkey boys the name of it. They told him that it is known locally as "Mountain pepper". To the right of the entrance we noticed an old tree almost dead, which we took to be 5' or 6' through, but on account of its position and surroundings we could not get a picture of it. A little later we made a picture in the temple which shows a portion of a good sized tree of this so-called "Mountain pepper". We later in the day came to the conclusion that this tree is nothing more or less than Pistacia chinensis. See herbarium specimens #7028, also picture #45526.

This temple extends for a considerable distance around a portion of the mountain side and is most unique and beautiful. There are several vistas out over the valley below which vie with each other for grandeur and beauty. We tried a few exposures and hope that they will develop up in good shape.

Before taking our departure we joined the Priest Kuan Kuang, in charge of the temple, in a cup of tea. He proved to be most pleasant and congenial.

To the left of the entrance to the room in which we enjoyed tea with the priest we noticed a shrub some four feet

in height which, with the exception of the arrangement of the seed pods, very much resembles the ordinary broad leaf lilac. The priest told us that it is not lilac. He said that it bears yellow flowers. The Chinese name is "Shou Tan Hua". He promised to save the seed for us but remarked that it might not grow for he tried it one year and none grew. See herbarium specimen #7026 and picture #45528.

We next visited Shin Tzu Wo Temple, not so large and well kept as some of the others but with a long open promenade along the eastern side of a mountain with a most wonderful view out over the valley to the pagodas at Jade Fountain and the Summer Palace beyond.

As we neared the temple on the way up, we noticed numerous small shrubby bushes to small trees scattered about, primarily on the northeast slope of the mountains. These plants bear rather thick, almost round leaves two to four inches across. We inquired about this and was told by the coolies and donkey boys that they did not bear seed and are known locally as "Hung Yueh" or "Red leaf tree". We feel sure it is Pistacia sp. The leaves are quite similar to P. vera but the deep pink feathery flower heads with small flatish seed (unripe) we do not recall ever having seen before. See herbarium specimen #7022, also picture #45519-20 and 21. Finding this, which we feel sure is a Pistacia of some kind brought us to the conclusion that the "Mountain pepper", so-called, is none other than Pistacia sp. probably chinensis. We later had #7022 identified as Cotinus coccinea, a near relative to Pistacia sp.

It seems strange that Dorsett & Dorsett in their explor-

ations in the Western Hills in 1924-25 did not run across either one of these species, and today find them almost associated, that is, within a comparatively few miles of each other.

We also secured in this region a nice lot of bulbs of Lilium sp. See herbarium specimens #7014 and picture #45517. Near the temple cemetery we found a good sized tree 6" or so through and 20' in height of Amygdalus davidiana from which we secured several pounds of seed. It is numbered 7013. The foliage is deep green and the bark of the tree is a cherry-bark red.

This has been a great day and we are quite well pleased with our experiences and work.



Negative #45509. Quercus sp. Oak. Near Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple. Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. A mountain side pretty well covered with the narrow leaf oak. See picture (nearby view) #45500 and 45501, also #45511. We hope to get seed of this oak later.

Negative #45510. Part of the agricultural exploration party.
Near Cheng Kuo Sau Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China.
Mr. Peter Liu by the mount of Bobby Dorsett, assistant
agricultural explorer in the Western Hills, northwest of
Peiping, China.





Negative #45511. Quercus sp. Narrow leaved oak. Near Cheng Kuo Sau Temple, Western Hills, China. Another very good specimen of the narrow leaved oak so common in this region. See pictures 45500, 45501, 45509.



Negative #45512. Soap pod tree. Cheng Kuo Sau Temple, Pa To Chu, Western Hills, China. A fairly nearby view of a rather young tree at the corner of the temple grounds. See picture 45513. There are several of this species of tree in this region.



Negative #45513. Soap pod tree. Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. A nearby picture of a portion of a fruiting branch from the tree shown in the preceeding picture. The Chinese use the pods of this tree for soap.



Negative #45514. Lespedeza sp. Near Hung Ton Ssu Temple.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. A nearby view of a
prostrate and semi-prostrate variety of lespedeza, of which
we hope to get seed later. See herbarium specimens #5550.



Negative #45515. Lespedeza sp. Near Hung Ton Ssu, Temple,
A small leaved species growing prostrate and having bright
small purple pea shaped flowers. Herbarium specimens
#5592.



Negative #45516. Landscape. Shih Tzu Wo. Western Hills, China. View out over a large agricultural valley from a mountain side (rampart) promenade at Shih Tzu Wo Temple. This view in nature was very beautiful.

Negative #45517. Lilium sp. Lily. Shih Tzu Wo Temple. A nearby view of a cluster of flower spikes of a beautiful orange red lily. Bulbs and herbarium specimens were secured and numbered 7014.





Negative #45518. Tomb entrance.
Shih Tzu Wo Temple.
Octagon gate to perhaps
the grave or tomb of a
priest of the temple.

Negative #45519. Cotinus
comysoia. Shih Tzu Wo.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills,
China. Fairly nearby of one
of the largest of the trees
of this species that we saw.
Herbarium specimens #7022,
also seed.





Negative #45520. Cotinus coccinea. Near Shih Tzu Wo Temple. Showing shrubby trees on the mountain side. They very much resemble Pistacia vera in general appearance. Herbarium specimens and seed #7022.



Negative #45521. Cotinus coccinea. Near Shih Tzu Wo. Fairly nearby of portion of small tree and flower or seed heads. Herbarium specimens and seed #7022.



Negative #45522. Cotinus coccinea. Near Shih Tzu Wo Temple, Western Hills, China.

A nearby view of the fluffy redish brown seed heads and a few small seed. Herbarium specimens and seed were later sent in under #7022.

Negative #45523. Landscape. Cheng Kuo Sau Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. Looking to the south from above temple. This vista view is grand, almost beyond description.



Negative #45524. Landscape. Cheng Kuo Sau Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. A wonderfully handsome vista view from among the trees at the temple, out over the valley.





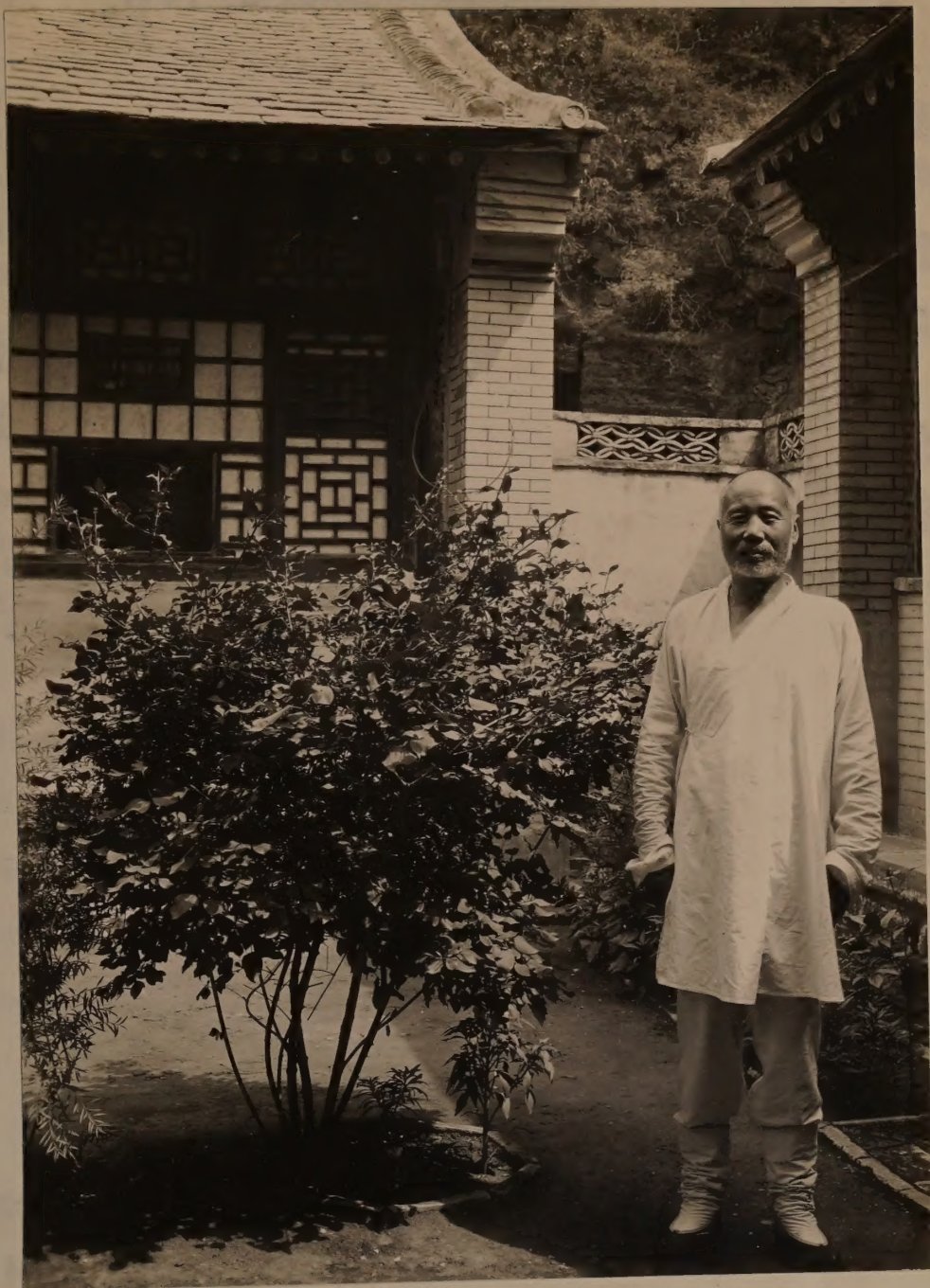
Negative #45525. Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple, Pa Ta Chu Western Hills, China. Showing an alcove corner under overhanging rock, a flagstone court and protecting wall. Bobbie is drinking in the marvelous beauty of the scenery.



Negative #45526. Pistacia chinensis. Chinese Pistache.
Chen Kuo Ssu Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China.
The large pistache tree just back of the wall at
this temple is a pretty fine specimen.

Negative #45527. Temple landscape. Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple.
View from in front of one of the temple buildings where we
had tea with Priest Kuan Kuang. The Priest is the gentleman
at the right, the other is our interpreter, Mr. Peter Liu.
The scene is in one of the temple courts.





Negative #45528. Undetermined shrub & temple Priest Kuan Kuang. Cheng Kuo Tzu Temple. A nearby view of the priest of the temple who promised to save us the seed from the undetermined shrub at his right. The plant resembles in appearance lilac, but the seed pods are distributed along

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, August 9, 1930,
Dairen, Manchuria.

This has been about one of our hottest days. The soy-bean seed received from Chosen was numbered and written up as well as seed and herbarium material collected the past few days.

The permits for taking still and motion pictures in the fortified zones in the Leased Territory were received today and dated August 8. Our request for renewals of the permits was sent in about the middle of July. The permits are good for three months and may be extended indefinitely.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, August 10, 1930.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills &
Peiping, China.

It rained during the night and was sprinkling a little when we left the hotel for a trip to the old Imperial Hunting Park, not far from Pi Yun Ssu. This enclosed area is known as Hsiang Shan or "Perfumed Mountain". It was built by the Chings, but a part of it is now used as an orphanage.

On the way to the Imperial Hunting Park, by way of the valley road, we stopped and made a couple of pictures of white bark pines which looked quite interesting.

On the highway, a short distance before reaching the Hunting Park, we purchased a small basket of wild red plums from a Chinese who said that he secured them in the vicinity of Nan An Ho some three miles or so to the north of the Summer Palace. This seed and herbarium specimens are numbered 7030 and 7031. See pictures numbered 45533-34 and 45567 and 45572.

In the Imperial Hunting Park inclosure on the northern slope of the mountains, we saw in abundance what yesterday we took to be Pistacia sp., a broad leaf pistache, but which later Dr. H. H. Hu in charge of the Fan Memorial Biological Institute, Peiping, identified as Anacardiaceae family, Cotinus coccinea. With the exception of the seed head, this shrubby plant or small irregular growing tree very much resembles Pistacia vera, as far as general appearance goes.

We secured seed of a low growing Deutzia sp. on the

mountain side in the old Imperial Hunting grounds.

About noon we came upon Pao Chu Tung Temple, almost at the top of the mountains. The outlook from here out over several of the other temples and the valley to the north is a glorious one and well worth the climb to enjoy.

We lunched at this temple and then collected specimens of an interesting maple with five pointed leaves and quite a rough bark. We also secured specimens of a broad leaf oak #7039, a rather low growing tree 20 to 30 feet perhaps and a rather broad spreading head, see picture #45535. We also saw the chestnut-like oak, Quercus acutissima seen a few days ago. See herbarium specimens #5597.

We returned to the hotel about four o'clock and about 5:30 were on our way to our headquarters in Peiping where we arrived about six o'clock. After dinner we spent several hours getting our seed and plant collections in order.

Negative #45529. Pinus bungeana. White bark pine. Near
Heilang Shan Hunting Park, Western Hills, China.
View along a portion of a walk between white bark pines.
This place belongs to the Botanical Garden, but is not
now in use.





Negative #45530. Pinus bungeana. White bark pine. Near Hsiang Shan, Hunting Park, Western Hills, China.

View of a group of five of the best specimen (fairly nearby) in the compound shown in picture #45529.



Negative #45531. Landscape. Pao Chu Tung Temple, Western Hills, China. This is a glorious landscape view from this temple but by no means as good as the original.

Negative #45532. Campanula
sp. Hsiang Shan, Hunting
Park, Western Hills, China.
A bunch of flowering sprays
of delicate light blue flowers.
Very ornamental and attrac-
tive. See herbarium speci-
mens #7033.





Negative #45533. Prunus sp. Plum. Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. A nearby view of fruiting branches and halved plums. This species grows wild in the Western Hills. Seed #7030. This picture is not very good but is the best we have of the kind.



Negative #45534. Prunus sp. Plum. Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. A selection of the ordinary wild fruit and branches which appear somewhat different. They are yellowish red in color and more regular and somewhat flatter than the above.



Negative #45535. Quercus sp. Oak. Near Pao Chu Tung Temple.
Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China.

Broad leaved oak with acorns almost covered with a bur.

Herbarium specimens #7039. The acorns make good hog food
and burs at one time sold for as much as \$7.00 to \$8.00
per cattle, now about \$3.00 per cattle. The circumference
of this species is 89 inches 3' from the ground.



Negative #45535. Landscape. Near Pao Chu Tung Temple, Pa
Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. View of the entrance pailo
to the temple which overlooks the valley to the south.



Landscape. Negative #45537. Pao Chu Tung Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China.

One of several glorious views from the temple grounds.



Negative #45533. Temple view. Pao Chu Tung Temple, Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, China. View along an attractive walk along the side of the temple. The nearby gateway is decorated with vines, the sides of the walk with herbaceous flowering plants.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, August 11, 1930.
Peiping, China.

It rained a good part of last night and today has been somewhat cooler, and as a result, more pleasant.

We spent the day working with seed and plant material. Also took the negatives exposed on our three day's trip to the Western Hills to the Hartung Photo Shop for developing and printing. We got two parcels, 1-P and 2-P, the first of seed and bulbs, the latter of herbarium specimens, ready to sew up for shipment.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, August 11, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

After taking the July expense account to the American Consulate to be sworn to, we went to a Chinese store to look up a soybean health coffee made by the Chinese. We learned that such a product was made at another store. In looking over the shelves for possible soybean products we discovered the German Soybean Coffee mentioned by Mr. Arakawa and for which we searched at some Russian stores recently.

This product put up in a green paper box containing 500 grams, is sold under the name "Korufrenck" and for 35 sen. The material is rather coarsely ground and consists of two-thirds roasted cereals and one-third roasted soybeans.

Upon inquiring at the other Chinese stores for the soybean health drink, we were told that they make it only during the winter months. It is used as a beverage, food and tonic, and will apparently cure or relieve any ailment known to mankind. It is made from roasted soybean flour,

millet, sesame seed, pine nuts, watermelon seeds and walnut meats.

After lunch we made a seed collecting trip to the Dairen Wharves and S. M. Ry. Storage Yards. In our many visits to the Wharves and storage, we have never seen so little activity in the soybean shipping. Some of the wharf warehouses had considerable quantities of beans stored for shipment but not a boat was loading beans or bean cake. Four samples of soybeans and one sample of hemp were collected.

Peiping, China,
August 11, 1930.

Dr. R. A. Oakley,
458 Highland Place,
Monrovia, California.

Dear Doctor Oakley:

We left Morse and family, our Japanese interpreter, and several other friends on the railway platform at Dairen when our train pulled out Monday morning July 21st. It was raining when we left and therefore cool and pleasant. This condition continued throughout our trip to Peiping, where we arrived Tuesday night July 22nd.

Since our arrival it has been hot enough here to suit any one's fancy and entirely too warm for comfort. But even at that I appear to be getting along nicely and am feeling first rate.

Many thanks for your very kind and much appreciated letter of June 27th which reached me here July 24th. If there were more men like Doctor R. A. Oakley, this would be a better world to live in and a fellow would know that his efforts are appreciated.

You are right; I had a host of good true friends pulling for me, and I realize that not all of them were in Washington. Do you not think - I do - that the pull of our friends has a lot to do with our fortunes, both as to our health and success?

My spirits never failed but I am told that strength came very near not lasting me through my recent illness. The margin for my recovery, it would appear, was exceedingly small, and quite probably if it had not been for good doctors, efficient, painstaking, sympathetic nurses, a good constitution and the pull of good true friends, I would not have made the grade.

If you want Dorsett and must have Dorsett's health, Dorsett not only promises his cooperation, but will even, though the task may be hard, enter upon it with his old-time energy and determination to the end that the desired may be accomplished.

I would dearly love to assist you to solve the problems of the Great State of California, and even though the chances are perhaps 100 to 1 against me having that delightful privilege, I thank you most heartily for the kind invitation.

Morse is a mighty fine fellow, and I feel sure that his work in the Orient has been a great experience for him. He has worked devilishly hard and sometimes under rather adverse conditions.

I feel that the dividing of the expedition at the present stage of the work was a mistake. I also think it is a great mistake not to have had Morse return via Europe, so as to round out his American and Oriental research work with soybeans before returning again to his research work at home.

We were out to the Temple of Heaven a short time ago and located four or five legumes, among them a yellow flowered Melilotus and a small narrow leaved alfalfa which has deep purple flowers and which looks quite different from the types we saw in Dairen and which Morse has collected seed of. We expect to go out again and get herbarium specimens and seed of all of these if possible.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

c/o U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

458 Highland Pl.
Monrovia, Calif.
June 27, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett
C/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Dorsett:

From the reports I have received from you, you have been trying your best to get into my class; but I suspect from the very latest advices that you will not succeed. If I were to hazard a guess without any information whatever, I would say that you would surely fail, because I know that one of your energy and determination really never gets down and out. But why, oh, why, let me ask, do you take such long chances with your health? You have too much at stake to be so foolish; and if you will only treat yourself half-way decently, you will find that there are worlds still for you to conquer.

I hope this finds you much improved in health, and excellent in spirits. With the host of good friends you have pulling for you, your spirits should not ebb for a moment. Everyone, so far as I can learn, that is, officially, wants you to give attention to Dorsett for the next few months, and forget about soybeans, persimmons, and such other unimportant things as you may have on your program. Dorsett's health is what we want just now, and Dorsett's health we must have. We can only have it though, through his patient cooperation; a rather hard task, I may say, to set P. H., but I have never seen him fail on any kind of a task yet.

When you have recovered, and rounded out this particular Oriental program that you have for yourself, I am expecting you to come to Southern California, Monrovia preferably, where you can help me solve the problems of this Golden State, and such others as may be put up to us. A few months' peaceful sojourn here, would be the making of you. Give this suggestion serious thought.

I will not bother you more now, nor will I expect you to reply to this letter. All I want to hear from you, and that indirectly, is that you will play fair with us.

With my very kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) R. A. Oakley.

and value of my talents of well known blue
have me, and I am sure that the
and the things I do are not only
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I

and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I

and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I
and then my heart I, especially, I

I hope this finds you much improved, and
excellent in spirit. With the best of good friends you have
pulling for you, your spirit is strong and for a moment.
Everyone, so far as I can learn, is well, especially, I
you to give attention to the heart for the heart, and
forget about anything, personal, and then other important
things as you may have on your program. I hope to see
it was we want just now, and I hope to see it soon.
We can only have it then, through the patient cooperation
a patient and I, I say, to see it, but I have never
seen his fall on any kind of a back yet.

When you have recovered, and reached out this particular
Oriental program that you have for yourself, I am expecting
you to come to Southern California, Monterey, especially,
where you can help me solve the problems of this Golden State,
and each other as may be put up to us. A few months
personal sojourn here, would be the making of you. Give
this suggestion serious thought.

I will not bother you more now, nor will I expect you to
reply to this letter. All I want to hear from you, and that
indirectly, is that you are all right with us.

With my very kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) R. A. Oakley.

R. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, August 12, 1930.
Peiping, China.

On August 5th, Mr. Roger S. Greene, Director of the P.U.M.C. sent me a letter of introduction to Dr. H. H. Hu, in charge of the Fan Memorial Biological Institute of Peiping, 83 Shih Fu Ma Ta Chieh, West City, phone number 2556 West. A copy of this letter, also the one from Mr. Greene's secretary with my acknowledgment of the same, will be found at the conclusion of today's notes.

About noon today we called on Dr. Hu and spent a most pleasant and interesting two hours with him. The Doctor is an enthusiastic young botanist, a graduate of the University of California and later of Harvard. He appeared much interested in our work and ready and willing to cooperate with us.

In the afternoon we delivered parcel post packages # 1-P and 2-P to the Legation to go forward to Washington in the diplomatic pouch.

Dr. Hu gave us the identification of our #5600 as Xanthocerus sorbifolia and #7022 as Cotinus coccinea var. cinerea, Engl. but was not able to identify #7026, which is an interesting yellow flowered shrub.

We are pleased to have made the acquaintance of Dr. Hu for we feel quite sure that our cooperation will prove to be mutually advantageous.

Dr. Hu told us that Astragalus sinensis is the principal green manure crop of South China, especially on the rice paddies. He also stated that it is used as food. He said

that Medicago denticulata is quite extensively used in South China as a green manure crop. He showed us plates of Sinojackia Xysocarpa, a new tree of which he located a single specimen some years ago, but which has since been cut down. Since then, however, he has located another species of the same genus, Sinojackia rehderiana. This is a tree which is also quite ornamental, but not quite so much so as S. Xysocarpa. Dr. Hu thinks that he may be able this fall to secure seed of S. rehderiana for us. He has not yet published on this species. He showed us a colored plate of Hemerocellus citrina, a larger trumped than the ordinary variety. This species has only comparatively recently been found in Chihli Province. He has promised us a plant this fall.

We asked Dr. Hu about yellow fleshed peaches in the Orient and he replied that in so far as he knew, yellow flesh peaches do not occur anywhere in the Orient.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, August 12, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

The day was spent in checking up herbarium, seed and product material for sending to the department. Four parcel packages, Nos. 216, 217, 218 and 219 were checked, wrapped and sent by commercial parcel post to Mr. K. A. Ryerson, Foreign Plant Introduction. A letter was written to Mr. B. Y. Morrison advising of the shipment of these parcels and brief notes concerning the contents of each. Second cards for each item were mailed under separate cover.

PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

August 5, 1930.

Dear Dr. Hu:

I have pleasure in introducing to you by this letter Mr. P. H. Dorsett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is spending several months in China in connection with the foreign seed and plant introduction work of that department.

I believe that your Institute will have much that will be of interest to Mr. Dorsett, and that you can give him valuable advice. Any courtesies that you may be able to show Mr. Dorsett will be greatly appreciated.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

(s) Roger S. Greene.

Dr. H. H. Hu
Fan Memorial Biological Institute
P e i p i n g

THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

August 2, 1950.

Dear Mr. Hu:

I have pleasure in introducing to you by this letter Mr. P. H. Dorsett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who is spending several months in China in connection with the foreign food and plant introduction work of that department.

I believe that your Institute will have much that will be of interest to Mr. Dorsett, and that you can be given in valuable advice. Any cooperation that you may be able to show Mr. Dorsett will be greatly appreciated.

With kind regards, I am
Yours sincerely,

Dr. H. H. Hu

Far Memorial Biological Institute

P. O. Box 1

Beiping, China

Enclosed for Mr. Dorsett are two copies of the report on the work of the Institute during the year 1949.

Very truly yours,

Dr. H. H. Hu

Enclosed for Mr. Dorsett are two copies of the report on the work of the Institute during the year 1949.

Peiping, China,

August 12, 1930.

Mr. E. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are today delivering to the U. S. Legation packages #1 and P.2, addressed to you.

Package # P 1 contains spool # 21 Vitaeolor Motion Picture negative, exposed but not developed. We trust that it will turn out to be good and prove of interest.

This parcel also contains seed and bulbs collected since our arrival in Peiping on July 22nd. They bear the following numbers, and we hope that they may prove of interest.

Althea sp. #'s 5533, 5539, 5569, 5570 and 5571. Seed was collected in Peiping and different regions hereabouts. This seed is sent at the request of Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson for the use of research investigators of the University of California.

Undetermined trees, herbs, bulbs and grasses. #'s 5534, 5551, 5575, 5582, 5590, 5600, 7003, 7017 and 7032.

The most interesting, and perhaps important of the foregoing, at least from our standpoint are as follows. #5534. A Chinese medicinal plant known as "Liu Chi Nu" of which we hope to get seed later; it is not yet ripe. #5590, Halang Tseo, meaning "Fragrant grass". This is a very interesting plant which retains for a long time a very pleasant odor. We have not as yet seen this plant growing but expect to before leaving Peiping. D. & D. sent in seed and we think herbarium specimens in 1924-5, but we do not know if it succeeded. #5600 is an exceptionally interesting small tree with compound leaves and a seed bur or outer hull somewhat resembling horse chestnuts. The only specimen we have thus far located was in the compound of the Ta Pei Ssu Temple in the Western Hills in the vicinity of Pa Ta Chu. This, unless familiar to you or Mr. Skeels, and known to be already in the States,

is well worthy of being given special attention.

#7017, an undetermined grass which grows on the mountain sides and tops in exposed rocky situations may have potential possibilities as a range grass in similar situations in the United States.

#7032 is an interesting small herbaceous plant with delicate violet colored flowers. It grows in moist situations primarily on and among the rocks on the mountain sides. It may make a good plant for rockeries in moist shady situations. The seed are very small, but little if any larger than tobacco seed. They are tightly rolled in the two fibery grass-like seed pods.

Citrullus sp. #'s 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538. These are all from interesting Chinese watermelons, but perhaps the most interesting of the lot is #5535, a golden yellow rind and fleshed watermelon, something we have not previously seen.

Medicago sp. #'s 5540, 5545, 5547, 5548, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5572, 5573 and 5574. Miscellaneous and single plant seed collections of alfalfa growing wild in the various localities where the seed was collected, should prove of interest and may prove to be exceptionally valuable.

Lespedeza sp. #'s 5541, 5579 and 5592. Probably are of the same species but were collected in quite widely separated localities. We have located several other species but as yet there is no seed available.

Anemone sp. #5576. Of possible interest.

Iris sp. #5577. Of possible interest.

Helilotus sp. #5591. Yellow flowered sweet clover. We have located plants of the white flowered variety of which we hope to get seed later.

Scia max. #7009. W. J. Morse will be interested in this seed.

Lilium sp. #7014. A very interesting and attractive wild lily found on open mountains in the region of Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills. Dr. Griffiths and others will no doubt be interested in this material and also in the undetermined bulbous flowering plant #7003.

Package # P.2 contains herbarium material under the following numbers which will likely prove of interest. The numbers and identifications, in so far as we are able to make, are as follows.

Mr. B. Y. M.

-3-

8-12-30.

Pathological. #5532. Red rust on the leaves of Pyrus
Betulifolia.

Undetermined. #'s 5534, 5543, 5544, 5551, 5559, 5560,
5561, 5563 and 5575.

Medicago sp. #'s 5540, 5548, 5557 and 5574.

Lespedeza sp. #'s 5541, 5550, and 5558.

Melilotus sp. #5542.

Clematis sp. #5549.

Iponoea sp. #5562.

Asclepias sp. #5564.

Viola sp. #5565.

Soia max. #5567.

We trust that the above listed material reaches
its destination in good condition and proves both interest-
ing and valuable.

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

P. S. Second sheet inventory cards go forward today
by parcel post, under separate cover.

P. H. D.

PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

XXXXXX

August 2, 1930

Office of the Director.
Peiping,
August 12, 1930.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed please find letter of introduction to Mr. Roger S. Greene, Director, Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Greene:

Many thanks for your letter of introduction to Dr. H. H. Hu, Fan Memorial Biological Institute, 83 Shih Fu Ma Ta Chieh.

I called on the Doctor this morning and presented your letter. He received me graciously and showed a keen interest in our agricultural exploration work.

The Doctor appears to be an energetic, wide awake, systematic young botanist, whom, it would appear, we will be able to cooperate with to mutual advantage.

I very much appreciate your kindness in making possible our becoming acquainted.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEIPING, CHINA

Office of the Director.

August 5, 1930

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed please find letter of introduction to Dr. H. H. Hu, Fan Memorial Biological Institute, 83 Shih Fu Ma Ta Chieh, which Mr. Greene promised to send you.

Yours sincerely,

(s) R. A. Price,
Secretary to Mr. Greene.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits

Peiping

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
August 12, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B.P.I., U. S. Dept. of Agr.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are sending you by today's commercial parcel post packages numbered 216, 217, 218 and 219 which contain the following material:

Parcel Package #216.

Soja max. Seed Nos. 6107-45.
Nodules, No. 6099.

Parcel Package #217.

Herbarium material Nos. 5848-9, 5851-7, 5875-80, 5886-7,
5919, 5960-5, 5987-9, 6005-9.

Parcel Package #218.

Cannabis sativa. No. 6159.
Laburnum sp. No. 6101.
Lespedeza sp. Nos. 6096-7.
Medicago sativa. No. 6100.
Soja max. Seed, Nos. 6146-7, 6155.
Products, Nos. 6151, 6153-4.
Zoyisia pungens var. Japonica, No. 6095.

Parcel Package #219.

Andropogon sorghum, products, Nos. 6148-50.
Soja max, seed, Nos. 5673-6, 6152.

Especially interesting is the collection of forty-one samples of soybeans, Nos. 6107-47, from the Kankyo Hokudo Prefecture Seed and Nursery Farm, Kyojyo, Chosen. Four of the numbers are native Korean varieties among which are some very interesting types. It is rather funny that we wrote to this prefecture for a sample of Zoyisia seed and they sent us the soybean samples but never mentioned a word about our request.

The soybean nodules were collected from plants of the wild soybean which we found growing abundantly along the roadside about four miles north of Chinchou in a mountain section. The roots were so thickly covered with nodules, we thought that possibly Mr. Leonard of Soil Bacteriology would be interested in obtaining a pure culture of them if they would arrive in good condition.

5430

During late spring while up a valley in a mountain section near Dairen, we found a few trees of a *Laburnum* sp. which were in full bloom and presented a very beautiful appearance with the large number of bright yellow flowers. It is said to be an introduced species from Europe and you are probably familiar with. While collecting seed and plants in this same section the other day we found the seed mature on the trees and collected a sample.

As you may know sorghum or kaoliang is one of the leading crops of Manchuria. Several products are made from it. We thought that Mr. Vinall would be interested in seeing and trying a few of the ones most extensively used. In this shipment are three such products and we trust they will be of interest. We regret that we can not send him the most popular and most widely used kaoliang product but the 19th Amendment forbids the sending of such material to our dry country. It is called "Hochu" and is a distilled liquor from kaoliang seed. After one taste the past spring I suggested that it be called "Hot-chu" for it was about the hottest stuff I ever tasted.

Of the herbarium material, Dr. Pieters will no doubt be much interested in the wild legumes. He will also be greatly interested in numbers 5960 and 5861 which are specimens of *Zoysia pungens* var. *Japonica* collected at Kisen and Kokai, northern Korea. Specimen No. 5961 was collected from the river bank referred to Dr. Pieters by Dr. Mills. Miss Charles of Pathology perhaps will be glad to examine specimens 5878 (red rust), 5965 (oat smut-Korea) and 5987 (leaf spot-Korea).

We trust that these parcel packages will reach you in good shape. With best wishes to all, we are

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

W.J.M.

P.H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, August 13, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

We visited an open street market in the northwestern part of the city this morning and later the wholesale fruit market just outside Chienmen Gate. The first was in its glory, but we were too late for the wholesale fruit market.

The following is a list of the fruits and vegetables observed on display in the open street market which extended for several blocks north and south along Chienmen Street.

Fruits.

Grapes in variety.

A round white grape, large bunches known as "Tiger eye" see picture #45551.

A long berried white grape known as "Milk grape", see picture # 45552.

A small berried, large bunch grape, like Thompson's seedless, is known as "wu tzu li putao" which means seedless grape.

Round purple grape of good size which is known as "Mei kuei hsiang putao" which means "Rose fragrant grape".

Watermelons in variety but mostly the yellow fleshed variety.

Peaches in variety, white and green, with and without pink cheeks.

Apples in variety, green, red and mottled.

Crabapples in variety, some of these are of good size and of very attractive pink to red color, with a fine bloom.

Pears, in considerable variety, although it is early for pears.

Cantalopes, the small mottled green and yellow.

This melon is to be seen in great abundance and is very popular especially among the poorer classes. They are eaten, rind and flesh.

Jujubes in variety. These, although it is early in the season and we havenot seen any fruit coloring on the trees, are of a good mahogany red color. We were told that they are colored by placing the green fruit in boiling water for a few minutes.

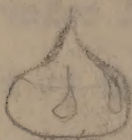
Vegetables.

Soybeans in the pod, quite abundant.

Peppers, red and green, large and small.

Vegetables.

Egg plant, large round and long small, both purple,
 also a white variety rather long but of good size.
 Pumpkin or winter squash.
 Gourds, large and small, summer and winter varieties.
 Cucumbers, long slender variety.
 Brassica, leafy vegetable in variety.
 String beans.
 Broad beans.
 Radishes in variety, also young radish plants.
 Lettuce, the loose variety.
 European cabbage.
 Chinese cabbage in variety.
 Pumpkin vine tips, see picture #45553.
 Leek flowers and stems.
 Goba vegetable, Chiao er tsai. The top of the Zizania
 plant before the goba appears. These young shoots
 look to us like they are the base and node shoot
 from which the outer leaves have been stripped, or
 they include the nodes and stem above, from which
 the outer leaves have been stripped. See picture
 #45554 and 45555.
 Asparagus, small shoots.
 Onions, Chinese and bulb.
 Cow peas, in the green pods.
 Dioscorea, the long variety.
 Lotus roots and seed.
 Carrots.
 Tomatoes.
 White potatoes.
 Ginger shoots, short growing points.
 Indian corn.
 Cox comb, "Chi ton", seed is called "Chi tou mi",
 flower head of a water lily. The same as D. & D.
 sent in from Harbin, Manchuria.
 Sagittaria, water nut.



Trapa natans, water chestnut.



Mushrooms in variety.
 Pea sprouts.
 Soybean sprouts.

In the wholesale market (fruit) we secured a bunch of the
 "Tiger eye" grape and also one of the "Milk" grape and tried
 pictures, nearby of them. If they prove to be good they will
 follow.

In the afternoon we went to the Temple of Heaven grounds and got some more seed of an Undetermined #5551, also five herbarium specimens, two of which we think are species of *Astragalus* which look promising, one a decumbent type, the other upright. See picture #45548.



Negative #45539. Chinese crickets. Hsi Tan Pai Lou, Peiping. Chinese crickets tied to a frame of kaoliang stems, for sale as singers.



Negative #45540. Soja max. Vegetable market scene.
Hsi Tan Pai Lou, Peiping. Cucumbers, eggplants, soybeans,
and a species of Chinese cabbage displayed on the ground
for sale.



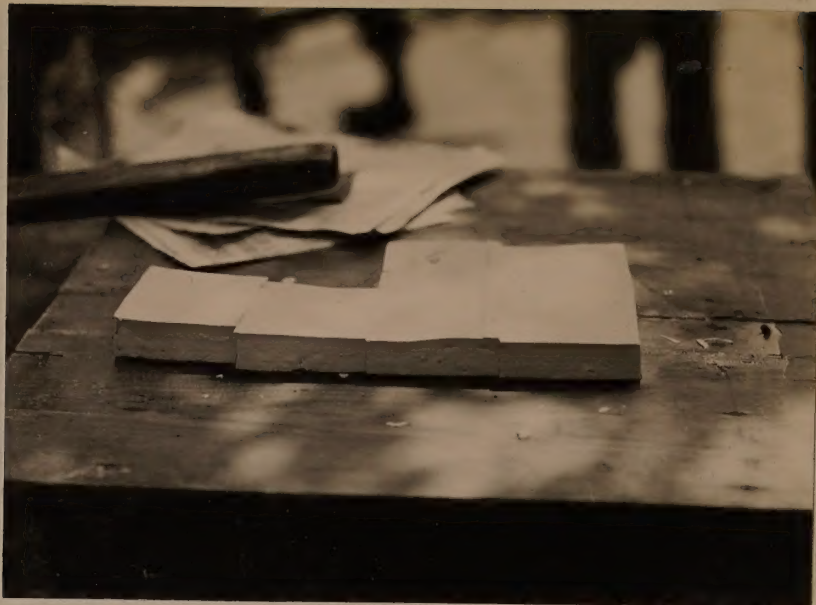
Negative #45541. Soja max. Bean curd. Hsi Tan Pai Lou,
Peiping. This Chinese soybean curd looks firmer than the
Japanese curd.



Negative #45542. Vegetable market scene. Peiping, China. Winter gourds to the right and to the left are squash, onions, string beans, etc. The winter gourd is used extensively here and is a very good vegetable.



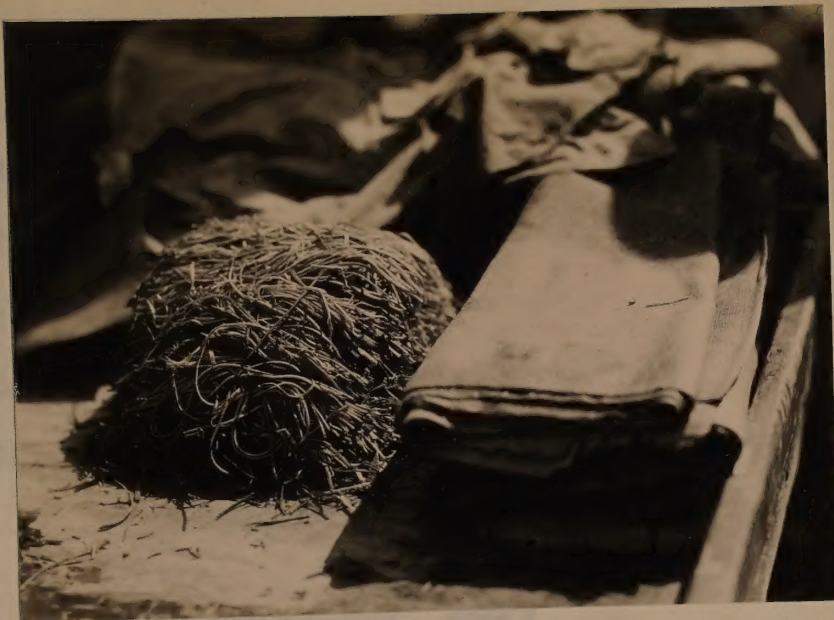
Negative #45543. Sola max. Bean curd. Peiping, China. Square cakes of brown bean curd. The cakes of white curd and put into cold soy sauce and when the combination is brought to a boil the cakes are of a brown color.



Negative #45544. Soja max. Southern Soybean curd. Peiping. This curd appears quite firmer than the ordinary curd. The curd, that is the grain, appears to be finer and is considered much better than ordinary curd. It also sells for more money.



Negative #45545. Soja max. Soybean curd. Peiping, China. White and brown cakes of soybean curd in a Chinese market.



Negative #45546. Soja max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
 To the left is a pile of shredded soybean curd, on the right, a pile of the sheets of curd from which the shredded curd is made.



Negative #45547. Street scene. Peiping, China.
 Showing a portion of a funeral of some high Chinese official at the entrance to the Chien Men Railway Station, Peiping, China.



Negative #45548. Astragalus
sp. Temple of Heaven grounds,
Peiping. Dorsett examining
flowering plants of a pink
flowering variety in the
Temple of Heaven grounds.



Negative #45549. Temple of Heaven grounds, Peiping, China.
A fairly nearby view of the central portion of the gateway
and the north steps to the Alter of the Temple of Heaven.



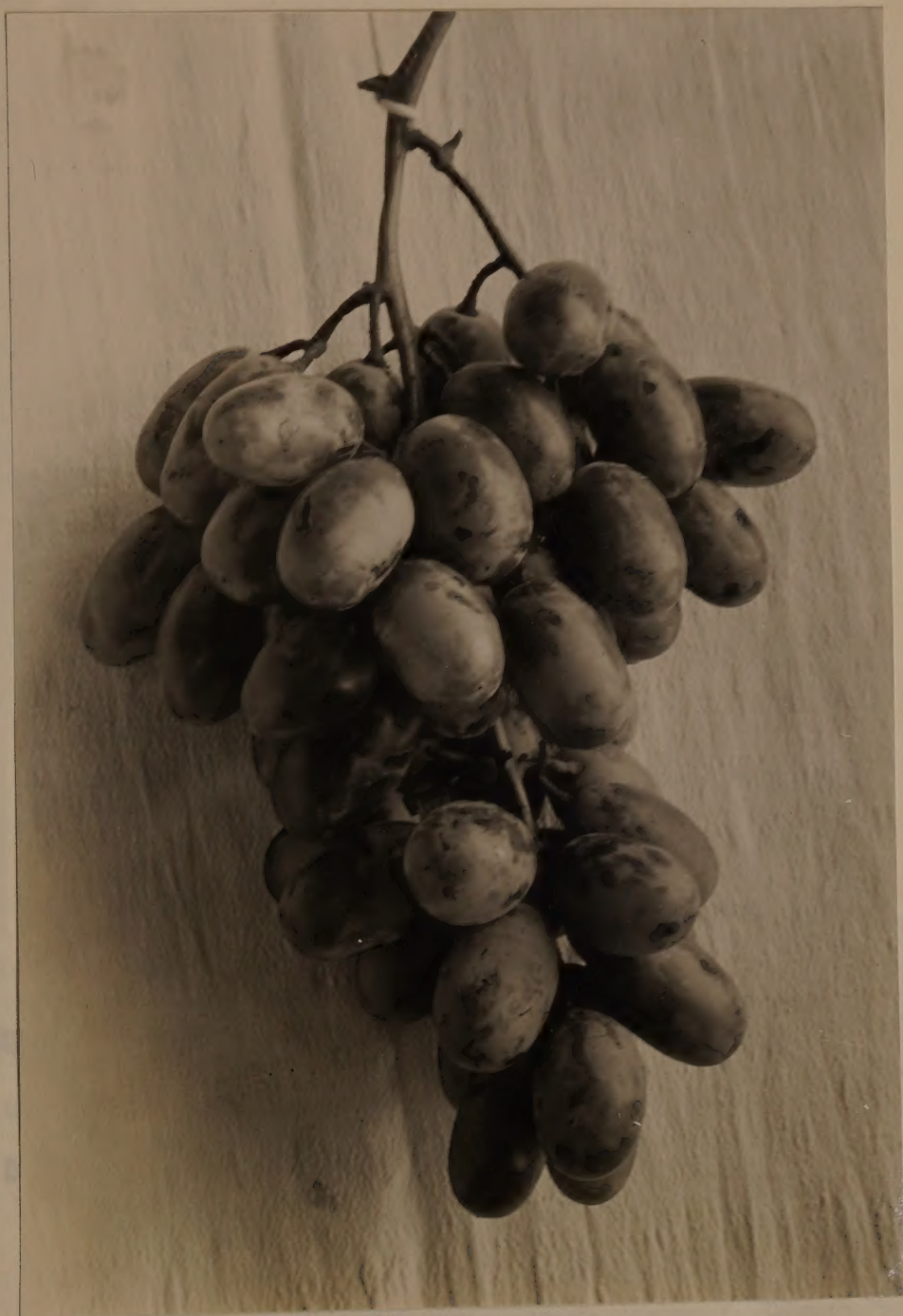
Negative #45550. Lespedeza sp. Temple of Heaven grounds, Peiping, China. A tall growing free flowering species of lespedeza found in considerable quantity near the Alter of the Temple of Heaven.



Negative #45551. Vitis sp. Grape. Peiping, China.
About half life size. View of what is known by the Chinese
as "Tiger Eye" grape, a green grape of very good quality.
We will try to get cuttings this fall.

Negative #45552. Vitis sp. Grape. Peiping, China.

About half life size. View of a bunch of what the Chinese call "Milk grape". This is considered a much better grape than the "Tiger eye" seen in picture #45551, and sells for considerably more money.





Negative #45553. Cucurbita sp. Pumpkin vine tips. Peiping.
A nearby view of pumpkin vine tips used by the Chinese as a
vegetable. They are usually fried in a vegetable oil and
then eaten.

Negative #45554. Zizania sp. Goba. Peiping, China.

Young tender shoots of wild rice trimmed close. These we were told are a form of goba. Goba or gobo is the diseased inflorescence of the plant and is quite similar to corn smut. When young and white it is used as a vegetable. These young shoots are brittle and tender and are eaten after being fried in oil.





Negative #45555. Zizania sp. Goba. Peiping, China.

Young shoots or stems of wild rice not so closely trimmed as that shown in picture #45554, but otherwise the same.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, August 13, 1930.
Dairen and Chinchou,
Manchuria.

Early in the morning we visited a mountain region to the southwest of Dairen for an Iris sp. and also to observe the legumes. As usual lespedezas of four or five species were found in abundance and also a Cassia sp.

At 11:00 a.m. we took the Chinchou bus to visit the sand section southwest of Chinchou. In this region considerable peanuts are grown and apparently two varieties - one erect and the other procumbent. On the low flat land we found a grass, Calamagrostis sp. growing quite abundantly. This grass grows about three feet high and makes good growth on poor soil.

In passing through a small Chinese farm village we found a legume with mature seed. The plants were about 3-4 feet high and of woody character. Later we found this to be a Glycyrrhiza sp. We extended our trip to the Dairen-Chinchou road and passed through an extensive kaoliang and millet section. Occasional fields of soybeans and corn were seen.

Kaoliang and millet were planted alone in fields for the most part. More or less kaoliang smut was noted and in some of the fields as high as 15 per cent of the heads had smut.

Along the paths and edges of the fields large quantities of the wild adzuki bean (Phaseolus sp.) were found. In many places these wild plants were badly affected with leaf-spot very similar to one of those affecting soybean leaves.

In the cultivated fields, not as much leaf-spot was noted on the cultivated adsuki as on the wild one.

Specimens were collected of both the leaf-spot and the kaoliang smut.



Negative #45556. Soja max. Soybeans. Chinchou, Manchuria. Field of soybeans and corn in alternate hills in same row (rows 21 inches apart). In hill section northeast of Chinchou.



Negative #45557. Soja max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Looking from an angle at a field of soybeans and corn. The
two crops are in the same rows (21 inches apart) but in
alternate hills about 21 inches apart.



Negative #45558. Soja max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Corn and soybeans in same row but in alternate hills. Corn
planted May first and soybeans, June first.



Negative #45559. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. Chinchou, Manchuria. View of an excellent field of kaoliang or sorghum in farming section near Chinchou.



Negative #45560. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. Chinchou, Manchuria. Our interpreter, Mr. Suyetake, trying to measure up to a field of kaoliang about 12 feet high in region north of Chinchou. About 10% of the heads of this field had smut.

R. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, August 14, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Last night's rain prevented our going to Nan An Ho in the Western Hills to get additional seed and pictures of wild plums known to grow in that region. We hope to go a little later.

We put in the day answering official correspondence and working with our pictures, which we are pleased to report are turning out quite satisfactorily.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, August 14, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We were advised by Mr. Ohara of the Manshu Nosan Shokai Co. that he had the 100 pounds of seed of *Zoysia pungens* var. *Japonica*. In the morning we called at his office at Pulantien, Manchuria, the northern border of the Kwangtung Leased Territory. The seed is to be shipped on a freighter leaving Dairen, August 19, and should reach San Francisco in about one month.

With reference to kudzu seed, Mr. Ohara said that most of the seed was obtained from northern Korea and only small quantities obtained from the district between Mukden and Antung, Manchuria. The twenty pounds of seed ordered by us recently will come from Northern Korea so we ordered five pounds to be obtained from the Mukden-Antung District. Most of the orders for kudzu seed are received during September from the United States.

The remainder of the day was spent in writing up herbarium specimens, pictures, and seed material.

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Peiping, China,
August 14, 1930.

Mr. Paul Russell,
Assistant Botanist,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Russell:

Thanks for your kind letter of July 2nd, and also
for your words of caution.

I presume that by this time you and Mr. Max
Souviron are in the field in Mexico searching for tubers
of Solariums related to the potato. I trust that you
will be entirely successful in your venture and that in
accomplishing the work for which you are especially mak-
ing the trip into Mexico you may also be able to pick up
a lot of interesting plant material.

You perhaps know that Morse is still in Dairen
carrying on the soybean research investigations in Man-
churia and that I am in Peiping for the purpose of explor-
ing in this region for legumes and other useful plants.

We have made several short expeditions into the
field and really have accomplished quite a good deal.
I am feeling quite myself again and am delighted to be
able to get out and work among plants in the open fields
and mountains.

In accordance with indications and present plans,
the Dorsett and Morse Expedition will probably return to
Washington sometime this winter.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
July 2, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Care American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I have been planning for some time to write you and tell you how relieved I am that you are well on the road to recovery from your very serious illness. Joe showed me the pictures of you in "custody" of the little round-faced nurses. The pictures were interesting, but the story they told was satisfactory only in that you appear on the up-grade. Don't do it again!

You may know that I am going to Mexico for two or three months this summer and fall, accompanied by Max Souviron. We are to look for tuber-bearing Solanums related to the potato, and also we will pick up anything else which looks good. It's going to be a little warm in places, but not too warm. Much of the time we plan to spend in the plateau region of south-central Mexico.

Well, I hope this finds you back to normal again. Regards to the entire party, and good luck, and be careful!

Sincerely yours,

(s) Paul Russell.

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Peiping, China,
August 14, 1930.

Dr. C. F. Gravatt,
Senior Pathologist,
Forest Pathology,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Gravatt:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 17th and am delighted to know that the chestnuts we shipped to you from Tokyo just before leaving there in March for Dairen, arrived in splendid condition. I, like you, am doubtful of these nuts being true to name although in the correspondence with the party from whom they were purchased they guaranteed that they were. At any rate it is interesting to note that you consider them to be fine nuts and are considering purchasing more from the same party.

You perhaps already know that the Dorsett and Morse Expedition has temporarily separated and that Mr. Morse is continuing his research investigations with soybeans in Manchuria, with headquarters at Dairen, while I have transferred to Peiping and am working this region. Morse will likely join me here later.

Please let me know by return mail, if possible, whether or not you would like for me to arrange to purchase a quantity of the Tiger Paw chestnuts from Fa Hua Su.

I recall that Doctor Galloway, sometime before I left Washington, said that these nuts had given the most uniform plants of any received in Washington up to that time. If you want us to get seed from this year's crop please let me know the quantity you would like to have. I will secure them under the best terms I can make and forward them to Washington. The payment for the same can be adjusted between your office and that of P. P. I.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.
July 2, 1930
July 17, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 20 to Beattie.
I am forwarding it to him at Paris.

The chestnuts came through in splendid condition and
they are both fine nuts. However, I am afraid that it is
not *Castanea henryi*. It is a very fine nut, however, of
good size, probably of *mollissima* and we are considering the
purchase of more nuts of both of these two lots.

We will be very interested in getting additional lots
of chestnuts from the parts of China in which you are
working. I will probably take the matter up with your
office this week.

Sincerely,

(s) G. F. Gravatt,
Senior Pathologist.

GG:MB

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Peiping, China.

August 14, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
c/o Yamato Hotel,
Dairen.

Dear Morse:

I was delighted to get your letter of August 3rd, for it seems an awful long time since we left you and the family and other good friends on that rainy morning of July 21st.

For the past few days we have had it cool and pleasant and we are very much in hopes that the hot weather for this season has passed.

Yesterday we received quite a bunch of mail among which were two very nice letters from Ben, and for your information I am inclosing herewith carbon copies of the same. It would appear that they have, and perhaps still are, considerably concerned about me. I am deeply grateful for this concern but wish they could not take it so seriously. I also regret more than I can tell you that they apparently have not seen fit to approve the work I recommended for next year. I would very much have liked to have had a hand in winding up the special lines of work suggested, but suppose it is just as well to leave something easy for the fellows who are sure to follow.

I was glad to get the group picture. Please thank Mr. Takemuri for them for me when you see him again. I will try to write him a personal letter of thanks in the near future.

Last week we spent three days in the Western Hills and in addition to having a good time, located a few interesting plants, a narrow and broad leaved oak which we hope to get seed of later, also Pistacia chinensis and a near relative, Cotinus sp. which Jim and I did not run across in 1924-5 when here.

We also saw at least three species of Lespedeza, at least one of which we have not as yet found about here.

There are eight Chinese temples in the region we visited and at one of them we found a shrub which very much resembles lilac, except that the seed pods are distributed along the branches. The presiding Priest told

us that the flowers are yellow. We have arranged with him to save the seed for us.

On August 12th we delivered two parcel post packages to the American Legation, one was of seed and bulbs, the other of herbarium specimens. The bulbs were of a lily from the Western Hills, a beautiful orange-red and somewhat different from any I have yet seen, also bulbs of a bulbous flowering plant with spikes of small pink flowers which we have not seen before.

I will be greatly obliged if you will have Mr. Suyetake get 25 mailing boxes, like you are using, and send them to us by parcel post c/o the Grand Hotel des Wagons Litts, Peiping. I am unable to get these here. If they cannot be sent by parcel post, send them by express. I hope to be able to use at least that number of shipping boxes by the time we get ready to leave this winter.

I am sorry you and Suyetake had such a hot hike in the mountains between Dairen and Port Arthur, but am pleased to note that you secured a nice lot of Rubus sp. which perhaps is the same as we got in Japan.

Yesterday we visited an open street fruit and vegetable market which extends for several blocks along Chien-men Street. It was surely an interesting experience. We saw bean curd at quite a number of stands, also soy sauce. The curd was in several different forms. The white, in somewhat thinner and smaller pieces, small pieces in different forms fried, also round and square brown cakes, which they call dry curd. It is not really dry but is pressed much dryer than the ordinary curd and can readily be handled without breaking. The brown color, we learned, is the result of putting the cake in cold soy sauce and bringing the sauce to a boil. We tried a few snap shots, but as yet have not had them developed and consequently do not know the results. I wish that you could have been with us.

Before this, you have no doubt received my letter with pictures of stripped sorghum (kaoliang). The kaoliang is stripped to give more light and air to the inter-planted soybeans.

On the 12th I called on Dr. H. H. Hu, in charge of the Botanical section of the Fan Memorial Biological Institute, 83 Shih Fu Ma Ta Chieh, Peiping. In the course of our conversation he told me that Astragalus sinensis is the principal green manure crop used on the rice paddies in Southern China. He also stated that Medicago denticulata is quite commonly used. Please let me know if these have been introduced. If not I think I can arrange for the Doctor to get seed for us. Perhaps we should do this any-

Mr. W. J. M.

-3-

8-14-30.

way.

Take my advise and continue to collect soybean data, seed and products, for I am sure that later you will not regret having done so. I will do the best that I can here in this connection.

The results of your critical study of the Hoshito variety in comparison with that of the Virginia is most interesting and no doubt of extreme value.

There is no question in my mind that the facilities in Manchuria for making comparative studies and observations are not surpassed anywhere in the Orient, except perhaps in Japan proper. It is a certainty that you will not find here in North China facilities for such studies.

Thanks for the copy of your letter to Mr. Morrison. This and the account will be incorporated in our report.

Rest assured, Morse, that I am no more anxious to "kick off" than you are, and am doing my best to take care of myself. But I cannot follow all of the advise given by doctors.

I was advised, since coming here, to keep out of the sun, not to do much walking, not to climb mountains, to take it easy and go slow. From the same person I was asked if I did not play golf and if I could not spend a month at Peltaino, where there is, I am told, a good golf links.

I prefer tramping in the sun looking for legumes and other interesting plants to chasing over a golf links looking for a small white golf ball, which is of practically no value after found.

I do not know that I am yet quite up to normal, but am feeling fine and always ready for a field trip. I am also somewhat surprised, as well as delighted, with what we have found in this region since our arrival. We have gotten seed of alfalfa from several places, have also gotten seed of the yellow flowered Heliotus and have located plants of the white, and hope later to get seed of it.

Keep up the good work of sending in parcel post packages and I will do what I can in this line from here.

I am inclosing some clippings from the Washington papers which may be of interest to you and the family.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes to you and the family in which Ruth joins, I am

Sincerely yours,

PHD/Pd
Incl.

F. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
August 3, 1930.

Dear Dorsett:

I have your letter of July 26th and we were all very glad to hear from you and that you reached Peiping safely. We were rather concerned when we read in the Manchuria News that the heavy rains of the 21st held up traffic on the Peiping-Mukden line the 22nd. You must have passed by before the traffic was broken.

With regard to the hot weather I do not believe that you have anything on us. In all of our tramps last summer about Fuji and other places I did not suffer nearly so much from the heat as I have here in Manchuria. The heat from the sun seems to be so much more intense and appears to go right through one. Suyetake has made the remark how hot it is here compared with the main island. The humidity also seems to be rather high and our clothes, suit-cases and other leather goods have to be cleaned of mold about every other day. My experience thus far with the Manchurian weather is quite different from that which I expected to find after reading volumes on Manchuria agriculture.

Quite recently Suyetake and I took a little hike of about fourteen miles in the valley and mountain region about half way between here and Port Arthur. It was about one of the hottest days we have had. We ran out of water about noon and no place to get snow-balls or tea. The result of our trip was a good sample of the wild *Rubus* sp. and two plant specimens. It seems that the wild legumes are getting wilder every day and I hope that you will have better luck in your trips about the Peiping region. I think that I will have to confine my efforts wholly to the soybean and then I can get somewhere. I can tell you there is plenty to do along the soybean line the way time is flying and the amount of ground that I will have to cover to get what I want.

I was very glad to hear about the sorghum and soybeans as I have not yet seen this practice and will be on the watch for it in my trips. In South Manchuria soybeans are planted mostly with corn although I have seen many fields of sorghum and soybeans, and millet and soybeans. It is quite likely that I may come across this practice between Mukden and Antung and also between Mukden and Changchun for soybeans are grown more or less with sorghum in these regions. I have picked up so much information and seed so many things along the soybean line that I have never read of or heard of during my trips that it almost bewilders me. With such conditions, Dorsett, I am indeed thankful that I will not be burdened with the collection of much other material and can devote my short time here in this wonderful soybean country wholly, at least almost wholly, to my friend the soybean. Little do the

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people back at Washington realize just what there is in the soybean line over here. The references in letters the past winter and spring to the effect that we have gathered sufficient seed samples and products has made me rather weary.

With reference to plans for the season's work, as yet I have made no definite outline. The more I study the situation and the more I talk with the soybean men about future plans, the more confused I become as to definite plans. There is so much that I want to see and so much information to get that it will be mighty hard to get it in a single season but I am going to try and pick out the best and then do the best that I can. In doing this I will keep in touch with the S. M. Ry. people and just take things as they come along. The soybean men at the different experiment stations have promised to keep me in touch with the situation.

I am afraid that the soybean situation in China will not be as valuable to me in the way of the future industry in the U. S. as it is in Manchuria. The shipping and storage are not the most important. Last week I spent three days at the S. M. Ry. Sta. at Hsiungyaocheng and had a fine time taking notes on eighty varieties of soys. The varieties of the Virginia maturity were the finest I have ever seen and I am glad to say that we have seed of them all. The seed was sent us in April and the varieties are now growing at Arlington Farm. There are several places along the S. M. Ry. lines where they are doing extensive breeding and variety work and I want to take rather careful notes.

Perhaps you remember that I have been very much interested in the Moshito variety, the seed of which appears identical with the Virginia variety. At the Hsiungyaocheng station I found a plot of the Moshito but the plant characters are different from the Virginia. It is an excellent forage and green manure sort and may prove as valuable as the Virginia. They also had some Moshito selections that look mighty promising. You see, therefore, that much of my time can be well spent in taking careful variety notes at the various places where they are doing much variety and breeding work.

As regards cheap living in Peiping, I am inclined to believe as Joe when you notified him of our last year's surplus. It does not seem possible that \$107. will bed, bathe and board one for a month. If such is the case I think that I had better live with my family in China rather than to go back to the U. S. I wish that I could wind up my work as soon as possible to take advantage of such cheap living but one cannot hurry the crops along and I will have to just take things as they come regardless of my personal finances. It may be that I will find time to spend two or three weeks with you in the Peking District during the soybean season, that is some time during October. As I said previously, I will just have to take things as they come and will let you know in

ample time just when I will be able to meet you in Peiping.

I am inclosing herewith the June expense account which I forgot to give you before you left. Also you will find a copy of a letter to Mr. Ryerson or rather Mr. Morrison with regard to the sending of four parcel post packages. We picked up a few soybeans and mung bean products and with what seed we have and herbarium specimens, we will send five more parcel post packages some time this week. I hope that they receive them O. K. Perhaps we will find out if they reached Washington after we return.

We are very glad to hear that you got in touch with a specialist after your arrival and that he did not find you a living corpse. From the advice he gave you, it seems to me that you should take things mighty easy and not try to collect everything around China. I am afraid, however, when one mentions such things of "Old Man Dorsett" that he is wasting his breath. I wish, Dorsett, that you would follow as closely as possible the doctor's advice. Please remember that you are merely a plant scientist and that at this stage of the game it is well to take heed of expert advice from the doctors. Let me know how things are coming along with you and please also remember that your work is not finished for there is much for you to do in America before you retire. Do not take too much of a chance over here for the most important work for you awaits you in the states.

With reference to my field notes and pictures, I will try to keep up with you. As to office routine I will omit that and confine my notes to my field activities along with the pictures. I do not care for the notes after they are typed as I keep full notes every day in my daily note-book and would not have any use for the notes sent you as I take them out of my books. So just destroy them after you have finished with them.

I have received no official mail since you left other than my office news letter which I am inclosing for you to read. I am also sending two letters which were sent here to the hotel for you. Your letter with the news clippings received today and we thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending them. It is hard to think of just what is going on at home for it is so long since we have seen an American paper. I guess that home will never seem the same again.

The other day Mr. Takemuri called at the office to gather a little more information concerning soybeans in the United States. The statistics in the yearbooks are somewhat confusing unless one knows on what basis they calculate the soybean acreage from the corn and soybean acreage. Mr. Takemuri brought two pictures that he took during our visit to his office and asked that I send them to you so I am inclosing them herewith.

Well, Dorsett, I have been writing this letter three

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days now and will stop to get it off or you will begin to think that I have forgotten you. For some time I have not been in the letter writing mood and it has been quite an effort to write. I guess that I am about written out.

We all hope that this finds you all well and enjoying life. Please do not try to do everything so that I wont have an excuse for coming down to Peiping some time this fall or winter. With best wishes to all from all, I am

Very sincerely,

(s) W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

P.S. Just sent off four more parcel packages tonight. W.J.M.

Aug. 6.

Peiping, China,
August 14, 1930.

Dr. B. T. Calloway,
Principal Plant Pathologist,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bev:

This is in response to your very kind and interesting letter of June 20th which reached me in Dairen on July 12th.

As you perhaps know we left Dairen on July 21st and arrived in Peiping, in good shape, on the evening of July 22nd. We have rooms in the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits which we are also using for office and storage quarters and are saving the office the rent of a room for this purpose.

We have made several short trips about Peiping for the purpose of locating legumes and other interesting plant material, and getting seed of such as is available at this time. We have been successful in locating alfalfa in several different places and have gotten seed of the same. We have also located the white and yellow flowered *Helilotus* and have secured seed of the yellow variety. Besides this we have located a number of species of *Lespedeza* and hope later on in the season to secure seed of them all.

On the evening of the seventh we left Peiping for the Western Hills where we spent three days at the Western Hills Hotel in the vicinity of what is known as the Eight Famous Chinese Temples. We found in the mountains there a narrow leaved oak which grows to very good size but not very tall. The leaves are quite similar to those of chestnut. They are heavily laden with fruit and we hope to get seed later on.

We also located a species of broad leaved oak which is really a handsome ornamental. We also found in this region *Pistachia chinensis* and a very close relative of this tree which I understand is known as *Cotinus* sp.

Dr. B. T. G.

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8-14-30.

The foliage of this species are very similar to P. vire but the flower head is quite different. It is of a fuzzy reddish-pink color and bears small flattened seed, but not in abundance. However, we will try to get seed later.

En route from the Western Hills Hotel to the old Imperial Hunting Ground we picked up from a Chinese a small basket of wild plums. The proportion of flesh to seed in this wild species is greater than in any wild fruit that I know of. The fruit was secured in the vicinity of Nan An Ho, which is a few miles northwest of the Summer Palace. The small branches that the Chinaman had would indicate that the plants are shrubby. We plan to get into that region in the near future to get photographs and an additional amount of seed of these wild plums.

I am feeling quite myself again and am almost as peppy as ever. Ruth, however, keeps her finger on my movements and holds me back to a considerable extent. Peter Liu and I, however, still make a pretty good team in the field and I hope, before having to leave for Washington, that we will have some nice plant material to our credit.

It appear from a letter received from Mr. Morrison yesterday that my suggestions in regard to work in the Orient for next year has not been approved, and in that event I presume the Dorsett and Morse Expedition will return to Washington some time during the coming winter. Personally, I very much regret that the suggested work was not approved for I would very much have liked to have had a hand in clearing up the few specific propositions included in my suggestions for the work of next year.

Mr. Morrison tells me that some of the lilies which we sent in from Japan are showing up in good shape. This certainly is pleasing news.

Doctor Gravatt, in a recent letter, advised that the nuts of Castanea henryi(?) which we shipped to the office for Mr. R. Kent Beattie just before we left Tokyo, arrived in good condition, and while he doubts if they are true to name he is pleased with the general appearance of these nuts. I have just replied to Doctor Gravatt's letter and asked him to let me know at as early a date as possible whether or not he would like for us to secure a quantity of seed of the Tiger Paw chestnut from Fa Hua Ssu this fall.

I have received a copy of Doctor Fairchild's book, "Exploring for Plants". It is certainly characteristic

Dr. B. T. G.

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of the man wrote it and in my judgment, although I have not yet finished reading it, a very fine book indeed and most interesting in all its phases.

We have experienced extremely hot weather since our arrival in Peiping but from the reports we get in the Peiping papers and clippings sent to us from the Washington papers by Nellie, perhaps no hotter than you have experienced in Washington.

With kindest personal regards to you and the family and to all at the office, I remain as always

Very sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,

Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd. Quite a talk regarding your own case and the work you and Morse are doing. I found Doctor Taylor, as always, entirely sympathetic and anxious that you should be encouraged and helped in every way. When I came back this information was given to Ben, who, with Joe's help, concocted a cablegram which, I believe, is going off today and will, no doubt, be duly received. Doctor Taylor's view is that you should, first of all, take care of your health. The anxiety here, as expressed by some of the cablegrams and letters written, was not for the work so much as for your own health and future welfare. Above all, therefore, the first consideration is to get yourself back in sound condition again. Doctor Taylor expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as you and Morse have such a fine strategic position as far as location is concerned, there was no reason why you should not remain there, at least for the summer or until the weather becomes unfavorable again. Doubtless, using Dairen as a radiating point, you can get into as much promising country as anywhere in the East at this time. However, the Doctor was very strong in his opinion that these matters should, in large measure, be left to your judgment and to Morse's judgment as you would be in the best position to gauge things at first hand. All this information and some more I gave to Joe Mahoney, who tells me that he has written you, no doubt in an enthusiastic ally Joe Tannan.

Matters here for the summer will doubtless be quiet. Congress will soon adjourn and Doctor Taylor is going to try to get away this year, practically all the way to the Coast. Henry Allanson is leaving tomorrow for a two weeks' trip but will return before Doctor Taylor gets away. We have had only one letter from Knowles since he left. He called Ben that he arrived safely over there and that he had learned that Blissett was down with pneumonia in June. In

Washington, D. C.,

June 20, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of the American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Howard:

We were all glad indeed to learn that you are on the road to recovery. A letter just came in yesterday from Morse, dated May 27, which gave latest information and much encouragement. Your own cable, too, was encouraging. We trust that you will continue to mend and that you will soon be able to get around and enjoy the open air and out of doors. I do not know much about the climate of that region, but, judging from what little I read, it must be a fairly good one during the summer months.

A day or two ago I went up to see Doctor Taylor and had quite a talk regarding your own case and the work you and Morse are doing. I found Doctor Taylor, as always, entirely sympathetic and anxious that you should be encouraged and helped in every way. When I came back this information was given to Ben, who, with Joe's help, concocted a cablegram which, I believe, is going off today and will, no doubt, be duly received. Doctor Taylor's view is that you should, first of all, take care of your health. The anxiety here, as expressed by some of the cablegrams and letters written, was not for the work so much as for your own health and future welfare. Above all, therefore, the first consideration is to get yourself back in sound condition again. Doctor Taylor expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as you and Morse have such a fine strategic position so far as location is concerned, there was no reason why you should not remain there, at least for the summer or until the weather becomes unfavorable again. Doubtless, using Dairen as a radiating point, you can get into as much promising country as anywhere in the East at this time. However, the Doctor was very strong in his opinion that these matters should, in large measure, be left to your judgment and to Morse's judgment as you would be in the best position to gauge things at first hand. All this information and some more I gave to Joe Mahoney, who tells me that he has written you, no doubt in characteristic-ally Joe fashion.

Matters here for the summer will doubtless be quite. Congress will soon adjourn and Doctor Taylor is going to try to get West this year, practically all the way to the Coast. Henry Allanson is leaving tomorrow for a two weeks' trip but will return before Doctor Taylor gets away. We have had only one letter from Knowles since he left. He cabled Ben that he arrived safely over there and that he had learned that Bioletti was down with Pneumonia in Tunis. In

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

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his letter he said that he was awaiting further word of Bioletti's condition and might decide to go straight to Morocco to finish up the work Bioletti had started. He said that his first impulse was to go to Bioletti at once, but he was assured that the American consul and the doctors were doing everything possible. It is understood that Professor Bioletti is on the mend.

You will be interested to know that David Fairchild's fine book "Exploring for Plants" is just out. It is a book beautifully illustrated and embraces over 500 pages. Probably by the time this reaches you, you will have received a copy for I am sure that David is forwarding one. I know further that you will enjoy reading every word of it. I received a copy of the book this morning with a little note reminding me of the time he came to us in 1889 and started in to study the sweet potato rot in our old attic up on Chapin Street. David never seems to forget any of his interesting personal matters.

Gordon is back in Washington from his winter's job in Florida and is busily engaged on fruit transportation work with the Bureau of Plant Industry. You probably know that Doctor Hawkins has left the Bureau and gone with the P.Q.C.A. He wanted Gordon to go with him but Gordon decided to stay with B.P.I., which I think is wise. The P.Q.C.A. has had a job with the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida, but everything down there is quite, no flies or larvae being found since last March and then only one small infestation. It is remarkable how the pest has been cleaned up so quickly, if it has been cleaned up. Beverly is with the P.Q.C.A. and is located at Orlando. It is very probable that the quarantine will extend over another year which will involve the sterilization of much of the fruit going into the South. This is the work that Gordon handled last year and Beverly is looking after it at present. Doctor Hawkins will be in general charge of it.

All the home folks are well and send you most affectionate regards. I have written to Bertha this morning and told her to write you. You will probably hear from her soon. Bobby is going into camp this summer for two months in the Adirondacks. Rankin, not being satisfied with the golf game, is now taking flying lessons and expects to be a full-fledged flyer at an early day. Whether he plans to fly around the country visiting his biscuit plants I do not know. That seems to be getting the fashion in this country anyway and many business men are using the airplanes for business trips.

With kindest regards to you, Ruth and the Morses, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BTG.MMB

(s) B. T. Galloway,
Principal Plant Pathologist.

Peiping, China,
August 14, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

This is to acknowledge with many thanks and to reply to your welcome letters under dates of June 18, June 20, June 26 and June 30.

First let me say that I hope that you and the family enjoyed a delightful vacation, and that part of it at least was spent with your dear old Mother.

As you perhaps already know Ruth, Peter Liu and I left Dairen on the morning of July 21st. We arrived safely and in good trim in Peiping on the evening of the 22nd and located at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits. Although we had some 14 trunks and one wooden box of official supplies and equipment, we have them all in our private rooms at the hotel which we are using as an office and storage room in addition to living quarters. We will thus conserve Government funds in so far as it is practicable. We miss an office room, however, and its usual equipment which Morse and I have had up to the time I left Dairen and which he still has; that is, shelving space, dark-room facilities, etc.

I was glad to get a copy of our L. A. #312-P for the present fiscal year. I notice in Article 2 that we do not have authority for the purchase of "photographic apparatus, books, periodicals, and articles of a personal nature". I fail to understand why photographic apparatus is not included in our authority for purchases under these conditions. A man surely would be in a devil of a fix in a foreign country if he should loose his camera. In addition to this, the separation of the Dorsett and Morse Expedition has not only proved more or less inconvenient, but has necessitated one or the other of us going without needed supplies and equipment.

Mr. J. L. M.

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8-14-30.

One thing in point, and which according to our letter we have no authority to purchase officially, is a panoramic camera such as you secured for me before the expedition left Washington. During my illness Morse used this camera to excellent advantage and when I left Dairen, we figured that on account of the special importance of his work that he had better retain the panoramic camera. I now find, after a few short trips into the field here, that I am badly in need of a panoramic camera to show from advantageous places a general view of farming areas and other interesting landscape scenes such as we have found, by experience, that we cannot get with a still camera. I am, therefore, trying out a panoramic camera I have secured temporarily from the Hartung Photo Shop. If this camera proves to be satisfactory I expect to purchase it and intend to put the amount in my account with a statement giving the specific reasons why it was purchased.

If the expense is disallowed, I will have to pay the bill, but in return I will get the pictures I want for the office in Washington and the camera will be my personal property. I am writing you regarding this matter so that you will have an opportunity to think it over and, if possible, make arrangements for the settlement of this item in case the camera is purchased and submitted in my account.

I will arrange with the Hartung Photo Shop for payment of the camera so that it can be included in my September account. This perhaps will give you time enough to bring the matter up to the proper authorities in Washington.

We are anxiously awaiting a letter from you as to whether or not my per diem allowance during my sickness has been allowed. We surely hope that some means for making this allowance has been found.

I trust that the adjustment of funds for the last fiscal year has been straightened out to the satisfaction of all. If it had not have been for my illness we would not have had so large a balance for you to work with.

I notice from the Peiping daily papers that the Washington ball team stands a pretty good show of being at the head of the list when the season closes. If they should stand at the head under Walter Johnson's management I suppose the Departments will close at least for the time of the contesting games in Washington. If this should be the case, I surely wish that I could be with you to see some of the games.

Admiral Byrd has certainly accomplished a great work and is justly entitled to all the credit that has been

Mr. J. L. M.

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8-14-30.

accorded him.

I regret that the office has seen fit divide the allotment of \$8,000 for this year's work as follows: \$5,000 to cover Dorsett's expenses and \$3,000 for those of Mr. Morse. It is a Dorsett and Morse expedition and I can see no legitimate reason for this arbitrary division of funds especially in view of the fact that the expedition was primarily sent out to investigate the soybean industry of the Orient, and in addition the chances are 99 to 100 that we will return to Washington at the same time.

I received the copy of Dr. Fairchild's book "Exploring for Plants" and am enjoying it very much indeed. It is beautifully illustrated and written in Dr. Fairchild's characteristic entertaining style which I believe will be highly appreciated by all of those who have the pleasure of seeing and reading the book.

Many thanks for the copy of B. P. I. Memo. 505 relative to handling diseased plant material. As I read the memorandum it appears to me to apply more directly to diseased material handled in Washington than in the foreign field.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

Washington, D. C.,
June 20, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We have received both of your cablegrams, as follows:

June 16

"For Mahoney, Department of Agriculture. Balance June 30 twelve hundred plus four hundred and twenty three claimed while sick stop if disallowed Dorsett"

June 17

"For Morrison, Department of Agriculture. Recovering slowly doing light office work Plan going Peiping July in compliance with Ryerson's instructions. Dorsett"

When we first received your cablegram of the 15th to me, we thought it was a reply to the one we had sent on the 14th and as we could not make much connection between the two, I was commencing to think you were still delirious, however, this thought was dispelled upon receipt of your cablegram of the 17th, which we were all glad to receive and know that you are recovering from your sickness. Since hearing of your sickness, several letters have been sent you from the office which should be about reaching their destination at this time.

Worry over the work being carried on has not been the cause of the different cablegrams from here, but rather our sincere interest in your health. Everyone here is glad to learn that you are improving and by this time it is easy for myself to visualize P. H. Dorsett stepping around Dairen telling a few Chinamen where to get off.

We have sent you the following cable today and as you will note from its contents, the first consideration all along the line here is being given to your recovery from your recent illness. Both Mr. Morrison and Dr. Calloway have talked the matter over thoroughly with Dr. Taylor, who in every way is sympathetic with this attitude and wants you to first get yourself in first class condition, using your own judgment as to your future activities in connection with your work.

"Make complete recovery first consideration using own judgment future activities Taylor assures continued support Balance thirty five hundred fifty including Morse April Dorsett February With no deductions sick period cable unused balance June thirty"

Mr. Dorsett

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6-20-30

As we all see it here, your taking it easy around that section, will fit in perfectly with the proposed work of Mr. Morse.

In your cablegram of June 15 you indicated a balance available June 30 of \$1200, plus \$423 claimed while sick. I am not quite able to figure out what the \$423 figure is supposed to represent, but might say that from this end, we have figured no deductions whatever during the period when you have been sick. The present balance on your letter of authorization is \$3551.80. This includes Morse's April account and yours of February, so we are expecting to receive accounts from both of you for the remaining months of the fiscal year.

Our idea in requesting you to cable us the balance due on letter of authorization is due to the fact that if it is not going to be used, we could shift it to other work if we had the information prior to June 30. A reduction in the allotment for your work and Morse's has not even been considered in this respect. We had made arrangements to increase your letter slightly in order to recompense you for the charges on prints, films, etc. with the Vitacolor people that we had charged to your letter here, but in view of your cablegram, indicating an unused balance, there will be no further occasion to do this.

We are having real summer weather here at the present time and if nothing interferes, I hope to go up to my mother's home in Massachusetts the first part of next month.

The Washington baseball team is right in the midst of the league leaders at this time and holding its own in good fashion. If, by any chance, another World Series comes to Washington, they wont be able to hold the place.

Admiral Byrd arrived in Washington this morning with his crew that accompanied him to the South Pole and was given a fine reception on his arrival. After visits etc. at the White House, National Geographic Society and other places today, a medal will be conferred upon him by the National Geographic Society this evening at the Auditorium. I understand it will be presented by President Hoover, for his recent achievements.

We have already written Morse, sending a copy of the letter to you, to the effect that for the next fiscal year your L/A will be in the amount of \$8,000.00 \$5,000.00 of this is to cover your expenses and \$3,000.00 for Morse. Your present years letter is, of course, \$10,000.00, the total from which the balance referred to in cable has been figured.

Trusting this reaches you tripping a light fantastic with some Chinese flapper and with best wishes to the

Mr. Dorsett - 3

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6-20-30

whole gang, I remain,

Very sincerely,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM/d

P. S. I am sending you, under separate cover, a book on "Plant Explorations", by Mr. Fairchild, which he had sent to you. I know you will be interested in this book and at this time, it should prove a good companion.

J.L.M.

Washington, D. C.,
June 30, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Yesterday we received your cable, as follows:

"For Benjamin Morrison. Radioed reference
Taylor. Balance U. S. Despatch Agent. Un-
expended balance June 30, \$1200. Dorsett".

We were unable to decipher your reference to the
U. S. Despatch Agent, but in accordance with your cable,
we have reduced your letter in the amount of \$1200.00
making the total amount available, \$8,800.00. This, of
course, includes the money from our funds, as well as
those allotted from Forage Crops. This \$1200.00 reduction
can be utilized very nicely at our Bell Station in
finishing up the screening, etc. due to the beetle
quarantine.

With best wishes to all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney
Principal Clerk.

JLM/d

Mr. Dorsett

6-23-30

whole, I thank you,

Very truly yours,

Washington, D. C.,
June 30, 1930.

JLH

Dear Mr. Dorsett:
I am very glad to hear from you and to learn that you are well and happy. I hope you are enjoying the summer months. I am still in the city and will be here for some time longer.

Yesterday we received your cable, as follows:

"For Benjamin Harrison. Radioed reference
Taylor. Balance U. S. Delegation Agent. Un-
expanded balance June 30, \$1200. Dorsett."

We were unable to decipher your reference to the
U. S. Delegation Agent, but in accordance with your cable,
we have reduced your letter in the amount of \$1200.00
making the total amount available, \$8,800.00. This, of
course, includes the money from our funds, as well as
those allotted from Foreign Office. This \$1200.00 reduction
can be utilized very nicely at our Bell Station in
financing the morning, etc. due to the beetle
quarantine.

With best wishes to all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney
Principal Clerk

JLH

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Washington

Form No. 4

L. A. No. 312-P

Foreign Travel - Exploration
Expenditure Authorization

Date: July 1, 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Permanent Station: Washington, D. C.

Foreign Plant Introduction

Temporary Station: X

Authority is hereby granted you and W. J. Morse to incur expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and with the Fiscal Regulations of the Department, within the funds, for the purpose and under the conditions noted below.

Fiscal Year

Date effective: July 1, 1930

Duration of authorization: 1931

Amount: \$8,000.00

Project No. 3801

(Appropriation: 31133.38 Sal. & Exp.
Bu. of Plant Industry Foreign Plant
Introduction)

Purpose: Secure rare and valuable seeds and other plant material for introduction into the United States and its possessions, with information photographs, specimens, etc. which will assist in their establishment.

Itinerary: Japan, China, Manchuria, Chosen, Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and other countries and return to Washington, D. C.

- (1) Travel and other necessary expenses.
- (2) Purchase seeds, plants, plant material, material for scientific study, propagating material, equipment, miscellaneous supplies and apparatus (except photographic apparatus, books, periodicals, and articles of a personal nature).
- (3) Employ laborers, guides, interpreters and other assistants.
- (4) Pay necessary traveling expenses of assistants.
- (5) Pay drayage, storage and other charges on Government property, including freight and expressage outside of Continental United States.
- (6) Pay fees of stewards, guides, interpreters and baggage porters in accordance with the Fiscal Regulations.
- (7) Hire or purchase pack animals and their accoutrements, wagons, boats, or other means of conveyance exclusive of the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles.

(8) In order to facilitate your work in foreign countries, such portions of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department as require the taking of subvouchers and receipts are expressly waived in connection with all authorized expenses incurred abroad where the taking of such subvouchers or receipts might arouse suspicion or cause embarrassment. In all such cases, however, a statement explaining why such subvouchers were not obtained must accompany the account.

While in the Continental United States, you will be allowed not to

5478

exceed \$7.00 per day actual subsistence expenses.

While not in the Continental United States, you will be allowed a per diem of \$7.00 in lieu of subsistence, provided, that this per diem will not be paid during periods when the cost of meals and lodging is included in the transportation charges, such as on transatlantic voyages. The dates and hours of beginning and ending such trips when meals and lodging are furnished should be entered in the account.

Such temporary assistants as you may employ when performing travel under this authorization will be allowed not to exceed \$6.00 per diem, each, in lieu of subsistence.

In all cases where transportation over water route is necessary under this authorization, such transportation should be in vessels under the jurisdiction of the United States where such vessels are available.

To incur expenses outside of the Continental United States for rental of storage space for government property.

Chief of Bureau.

Chief of Bureau.

- (1) Travel and other necessary expenses.
- (2) Purchase goods, plants, animals, material for scientific study, propagating material, equipment, miscellaneous supplies and apparatus (except photographic apparatus, books, postcards, and other items of a personal nature).
- (3) Employ laborers, guides, interpreters and other assistants.
- (4) Pay necessary traveling expenses of assistants.
- (5) Pay drivers, storage and other charges on government property, including freight and expenses outside of Continental United States.
- (6) Pay loss of animals, guides, interpreters and baggage porters in accordance with the Fiscal Regulations.
- (7) Hire or purchase pack animals and their accessories, wagons, boats, or other means of conveyance exclusive of the purchase of passenger carrying motor vehicles.

(8) In order to facilitate your work in foreign countries, and portions of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department as relating to taking of inventories and receipts are hereby waived in connection with all authorized expenses incurred abroad where the taking of such inventories or receipts might arouse suspicion or cause embarrassment. In all such cases, however, a statement explaining why such inventories were not obtained must accompany the account.

While in the Continental United States, you will be allowed not to

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Friday, August 15, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Today we worked with herbarium specimens, pictures and official correspondence.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Friday, August 15, 1930.
 Chinchou, Manchuria.

Left on the 9:00 a.m. bus for the Chinchou Experiment Station to have a talk with Mr. Nakatani regarding soybean work. We were told that soybeans and kaoliang are seldom grown together. In some of the back hill or mountain districts some of the farmers plant soybeans and kaoliang together similarly to the planting of corn and soybeans. The blades of the kaoliang are never stripped from the kaoliang plants as Dorsett saw in the Peiping district. Kaoliang and mung beans or adzuki beans are most generally planted together in the Leased Territory.

The soybean plots grown for green manure in the station orchards have been for the most part turned under which is done about the time the plants are just past bloom. The station is conducting some green manure experiments in an apple orchard using soybeans, alfalfa, millet, vetch and wheat. These crops were planted in the forepart of July and will be turned under about October.

We left Chinchou about 3:00 p.m. and stopped off to visit the farming section about Nankanrei. In this region we found kaoliang planted quite extensively. In our travels about we noted but few fields of soybeans and corn. Adzuki

beans and mung beans were very extensively grown. These two crops took the place of soybeans in mixed plantings with millet and kaoliang. Millet, both Japanese and Italian or fox-tail are quite generally grown. In some fields of millet and kaoliang, soybeans in hills were planted at intervals of about 10-12 feet, in the row with the millet or sorghum, very much the same way as is done in parts of Chosen.



Negative #45561. Andropogon Sudanensis. Sudan grass.
Chinchou, Manchuria. Plot of Sudan Grass in Forage Crop
Experimental field at Kwangtung Government Exper. Sta.
This grass was sown the forepart of May and has made a heavy
leafy growth.



Negative #45562. Soja max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Soybeans in 21 inch rows grown in apple orchard for green
manure. Kwangtung Government Experiment Station. The
beans were sown the forepart of July.



Negative # 45563. Soya max. Soybean. Chinchow, Manchuria.

Green manure experiments in apple orchard at the Kuwangtung
Government Experiment Farm, Chinchow. The crops used
are soybeans, millet, alfalfa, cowpeas + wheat.



Negative #45564. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Nankanrei, Manchuria. Field of mung beans and corn in same row but in alternate hills. Rows and hills about 21 inches apart. Corn sown May 1 and the beans about June 1. Mung beans and adzuki beans are grown more extensively in this section than are soybeans.



negative #45565. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Nankowei, Manchuria.
 Field of corn and mung beans in some row but in alternate hills.
 Rows and hills are 21 inches apart. Corn planted about May 1
 and beans about June 1. Mung beans and aburki beans are sown
 extensively in this section.



Negative # 45566. Setaria Italica. Millet. . Nankowei, Manchuria.
 View of a large field of millet and also general view of farm
 section where principal crops are millet, Kaoliang, mung
 beans and adzuki beans.

Peiping, China,
August 15, 1930.

Dear Doctor and Mrs. Fairchild:

I have before me your most interesting and welcome letter of June 28th and July 6th, 1930.

It has been fearfully hot since our arrival in Peiping on July 22nd and we have not accomplished a great deal in plant exploration work. We wish that we might have done more but my critical illness in Dairen and other circumstances, have caused me to slow down somewhat from my accustomed pace, and they are continually urging me to do less. Please tell me how I can slow down and still remain an agricultural explorer, and keep company with Fairchild, Swingle and a number of other friends who have accomplished so very much in this field?

Speaking
China does not
to sleep, except,
the destructive
apparently no one

of being asleep at the switch, well,
appear to have a switch at which to go
perhaps, that of the "War Lords" and
"Demon Wars" and at these switches
sleeps.

We saw some very fine loquats in Japan, where this fruit is really worth while, but were not in the loquat growing district and as a result did not get scions for introduction. I hope that you secured scions of the large fruited form you found in Sorrento, and that they may be saved in Washington. The loquat is a fruit of real economic importance which should become a commercial industry in the United States.

I regret to say that it looks now as though I will be returning home some time this winter. From the letters I have received, it would appear that all of my friends at Washington have become unduly concerned about my health. The work I suggested for next year, and which, I believe, I outlined in my last letter to you, has not been approved, and therefore my return sometime this fall is apparently inevitable.

Personally, I feel that my chances for pulling through the winter working in the vicinity of Hongkong, Canton and Taiwan, they will be in Washington. And even for summer work, I very much doubt if Washington offers any advantage over North Central China. But it surely looks now like "out of the game and home" for Dorsett. But it is all right, and I can say as Jim did just before he died, "I have seen a lot of the world, have had a good time, and it might just as well be now as later".

I am, therefore, resigned to returning home perhaps in December or early January of next year, and so long as I am

actively associated with the work, I will do my very best to help those who have stepped into your shoes, which even though the shoes are much too large, make the goal to which you, who conceived and organized the work, aspired.

Plant introduction is a fascinating, and most important work, which, through to America of many millions and to Americans pleasure from mental trees, other flower-justifies all collaborators into the enter-more than a century.

romantic
it's return
from commercial crops,
unbounded joy and
millions of orna-
shrubs, vines and
ing plants, fully
that you, your
and friends, have put
prise during something
quarter of a

A copy of "Exploring
is at hand and being read with much
usual interest. It is beauti-
illustrated and written in the char-
and fascinatingly interesting style of the
which commands the attention and interest of its readers.
Many many thanks for a copy of your book and also for your very
much appreciated note in connection with it, which was forward-
ed to me by Joe. It is just like your dear good self and is
treasured beyond expression.

for Plants"
more than
fully
acteristic
author

This maiden effort of your and Mrs. Fairchild's, for I am sure that she helped a great deal with it, is so very good and entertaining that I do very much hope that you and she will continue the good work and bring out other books recounting your experiences and the results of your search, in other fields, for plants for introduction.

The time is also ripe for a volume on the results, in America, of plant introduction, selection and breeding, why not include this among your subjects?

Yes, I came very nearly passing out in my recent illness, in regard to which I have already written you in considerable detail. However, I am now feeling fit and quite myself again.

Since our arrival here, we have located several patches of wild alfalfa. I say wild, because thus far I have not found so much as a single plant cultivated. We have collected seed from single plants, and also mixed lots, from the localities where found. We have also found the white and yellow flowered Melilotus, as well as a number of species of lespedeza, all of which we hope to get seed of later.

I often wish that you were with us here in the Orient. It is a wonderfully interesting and fascinating country in which

to explore. I cannot help but feel that to those interested in plant explorations, as you and I are, no country or region is without its interest, and none of them can be compared for they are not alike, yet each has its own interest, fascination, beauty and romance.

I fully agree with you that "the idea that we can better the lot of all, is a pretty big one". Too big, I surmise, ever to be accomplished.

Even though you are not finding many new plants, I will bet my last dollar that you are finding a host of most interesting things, and are kept pretty busy with your observations, notes and photographs.

By the way, our year's stay in Japan, in connection with the work of general agricultural explorations, leads me to believe that Japan, with her hundreds of islands bordering upon the Inland Sea is an ideal place for an Allison V. Expedition, and that the yacht the Inland Sea would make possible what is now practically out of the question.

I at one time suggested this field to Mr. Armour, but have reason to believe that on account of conditions at the time, with more urgent matters under consideration, my suggestion was not seriously considered. In case you think well of this proposition and have the opportunity, I suggest that you sound Mr. Armour out on such a venture.

Please convey to Mr. Armour, Miss Purdy and Mr. Mott, my sincere thanks for their kind wishes, and give each my kindest personal regards. Also remember me to Captain Williams and Earnest, both of whom I presume are aboard, for I cannot well visualize the yacht Utowana without them.

My maiden trip on the Utowana was a most delightfully fascinating experience, and one to be cherished and never forgotten.

Your inquiry concerning how I feel about the Plant Patent Law is the first I have heard that such a law is in existence. I recall your long standing interest in such a measure, but personally I have always felt more or less, (more than less) doubtful of the efficacy of such a measure, on account of the many difficulties in the way of the enforcement of such a law.

Please tell Miss Purdy that I recently spent three days at Pa Ta Chu in the Western Hills, some twenty miles or more to the northwest of Peiping. The place takes its name from the eight Chinese Temples at different elevations on the mountainside above the village. I thought of her, and wished that she might have been with us to enjoy their beauty as well as the wonderfully beautiful and interesting vistas out over the valley.

Miss Purdy and the rest of the party may be interested in the few pictures inclosed.

Ruth joins me in kindest regards and sincere good wishes to all, I remain as always

Most sincerely yours,

Howard,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett and Morse Expedition.

PHD/rd.
Incl.

Coming into Crete
June 28th 1930

Dear Howard:

It seems an age since I left America and yet it is only two months. Now this life of ours varies in the speed with which it flows along. Since the first of May Marian and I have assisted at the marriage of little Barbara, visited the famous garden of La Mortola, been to Capri and Sorrento where I got the largest loquat I ever saw, spent two days in Naples, three in Athens, four in Constantinople and two each in the islands of Mytilene, Chios, Cos Rhodes or Rodi and Cyprus picking up one hundred different species or varieties of plants for the Office to work with.

Of course the exploring in these islands is not so full of interest and excitement as is the exploration anywhere in the Orient but there is a peculiar interest in it which attaches to the fact that I find everywhere that the experts are asleep on the value of the Chinese plants. Imagine if you can regions in which the Crataegus azarolus grows wild and in which they make a conserve of its small fruits and yet where not a single expert has even heard of Crataegus pinnatifida! Think of the fact that in the entrance enclosure to the magnificent Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople a measly little jujube tree is growing and not a soul dreams that there are varieties with fruits the size of apricots! Wander among pistache trees on the hills of Greece, study the Mastic industry of the inland of Chios and the Terebinth industry of Mytilene all of which depend upon the cultivation of three species of Pistachia and recollect that not a soul here has any idea that it is a Chinese pistache tree which shades the tomb of the great Confucius!

No dear Howard they are asleep at the switch, if there is any switch to sleep at. Yet I have met men who had I think potentialities and who would have developed into first class Plantmen had there been any hope ahead for them. It is as Dr. Trabut once said to me "Swingle gave me the faith to go ahead." Here in this disturbed land of a hundred islands there has been nobody to give them the faith to forge ahead and do something new.

So much of my time has been taken up with encouraging these fellows to reach out and get some of the good plants with which to plant their avenues and forests and orchards and fields. Can you believe that I found an Italian in Cos who was planting alfalfa for the first time in the island and taking eight cuttings of hay off of it? Yet this crop is a native of Asia Minor and was doubtless brought to the islands of the Cyclades in the days of Dioscorides over 1900 years ago.

Sometimes I wonder if two thousand years hence in America the experts will be asking what the Kaki is or if the Tsao of

of China was ever thought of as a cultivated crop.

Well Howard, how are you and when are you returning to the land of the so called "free"? I say so called for I doubt if there is any land where there is less freedom of individual action in small things than America where the newspapers detail every action of everybody who is at all in the public eye, and where every neighbor is his next door neighbor's keeper.

In this part of the world nobody seems to care a hang whether school keeps or not and is not worried when Tom or Jack or Jim has played hooky and gone fishing. There is no such a thing as a Rotarian Society and every fellow just paddles his own leaky dugout, jamming into the other fellow and scraping of the paint of his neighbor's dugout without as much as saying 'by your leave.'

We are landing in Crete tomorrow and I shall have to find the right person who knows something about the wild plants there and who speaks one of the several languages which I can paddle along in and then we will scoot for the open country and see what there is to be found.

Of course to you with your systematic drag net methods this is horribly superficial and I admit that it is but on the other hand I find I get a lot out of what might be called comparative studies of different islands. One has something that the other fails to give and another has developed some crop which you find is almost unknown in the other. For example there is in the island of Chios a tree industry which has existed there for a thousand years or so and which requires the most careful and painstaking technique which is utterly unknown on any of the other islands. I refer to the Mastic industry which depends on the culture of a special variety of Pistacia lentiscus. The mastic gum was for many centuries the chewing gum of the ladies of the Sultan's harem. Now that Greece and Turkey have nothing to do with each other the ladies of the busted up harems don't chew mastic and the value of the gum has gone down to a new low level and the poor people who break their backs scarifying the trunks of the trees get nothing for their labors.

This trip through the Greek islands and to Turkey is a disturbing thing. I don't feel sure at all that these fellows will not be at each others throats again. Everything bears an armed aspect. If they get at it again God help them for they are now so backward in their culture that another war will put them in the helpless class.

Judging from the papers I should think you were having your fill of war in China. I hope that you are far from the actual disturbances.

I must stop now for we are getting in. Everybody on the Yacht speaks of you in endearing terms dear Howard. You do have a way with you that catches them by the heart strings.

Give my affectionate regards to your companions there and tell them that there will be many to welcome them back.

With old time regards and affection to your own dear self, I remain as always,

Yours,

(s) David.

Mariansends her love to you and Ruth.

Arriving at Spalato
Dalmatian Coast.
July 6th 1930.

Dear Howard:

Ben writes that you have been ill with pneumonia. I am so sorry to hear it. I only wish that I could be with you to help you weather through the disgusting pain and fever which accompanies such illnesses. I have not heard any of the details and the letter says that you are out of danger but still I cannot help feeling abit melancholy whenever I think of you out there in surroundings which I know nothing of going through such an illness as that.

You see dear friend we are all getting on with our lives and the things of the world keep changing so fast that we cannot keep our bearings. Sometimes I feel like a drunken reeling sailor who is trying to find the pier where his boat is and cannot. I am convinced that the only thing to do is just to struggle on keeping our heads out of water and smiling at those around us and contributing to their happiness. Things are too complicated for me to see clearly and be confident that I know the exact thing to be done. I love the plants and find the greatest comfort in studying them and to keep looking over my shoulder to see if somebody approves or not of my ideas of the plants destroys my pleasure in studying them.

We have finished a visit to Albania which is as backward a place in many ways as parts of China with American Missions trying to take to the poor people an idea of sanitation and industry. I tell you dear Howard that this idea that we can better the lot of all is a pretty big one. Lets begin with those who want to be bettered and let them help better the lot of the rest. When I saw boys working as though they were millionaire's sons in the field and learned that the hardest part of the school discipline was to teach the boys to work (boys of fourteen) I could not help wondering why we should bother too much about those who are content to go along in the rut they are born in. Find those with a spark of ambition and help them.

This region is not very rich in new things for the Office or else I am getting older and find many of the things I once looked for here have been sent in and studied. I think a more intensive study which will require longer residence in the islands will have to be the policy of the Office if it expects to get much out of these Mediterranean countries.

Here is Marian, she says to "please be careful of yourself. I know how hard it is being convalescent but there is no use fretting against it. All you can do is to get through each day and be glad of the little crumbs of pleasure and interest that you get out of it. Mr. Armour and Mr. Mott and Miss Purdy speak of you often and we all wish you were along

with us. Exploring is certainly easy with the Utowana as a base. There is none of the indigestion which we had in Sumatra.

"And how these men do adore their pajamas!

"Barbara's wedding was really quite lovely. Very simple, only eighteen of us in all. We had the only sunny day in two weeks, so they were married out of doors in the grey walled courtyard beneath a picturesque old apple tree with masses of pink and white hydrangeas all around. It was at the Spicer-Simmons house you know. It was quite an international affair. An American and a Swiss married by an Italian minister in an Englishman's house in France.

"Graham is in South Dakota digging up fossil horses on one of Dr. Barbour's exploring parties. Nancy Bell is "fluttering" as she calls it, visiting some of her school friends.

"Please give my love to Ruth. I suppose she is a trained Agricultural Explorers assistant by this time. I wonder if she speaks Chinese as well as she did Japanese by this time.

"I hope that you have had your nice Mr. Lou with you. I remember how fond of him Jim was.

"I used the beautiful tablecloth which Jim gave me a great deal last winter in Coconut Grove and it was always very much admired. It is quite the handsomest thing of the kind that I own. When are you coming back. We are counting on a long visit from you in Coconut Grove and you can be very independent in the guest house but I shall not promise to let you work as long as you want to there every day. We are hoping and praying that we shall escape a hurricane this year particularly on account of the little Hernandia from Sabang which was nearly up to the roof when we left the end of April. I hope that you will have received David's book before this. He is very much distressed because the jacket cover gives him credit for all the photographs. You will see that he gives you and Jim credit for your superior photographs in the Introduction where he speaks of you and Jim. I am sure you will like the book perhaps I am prejudiced in its favor, but then I have a feeling that you will be too.

"You will be glad to know that the Everglade National Park project seems to be getting along all right and the various small oppositions to it seem to be fading away. It has not yet come up in Congress, but Ruth Owen is very confident that she can get her bill through very early in next winter's session. In the mean time our friend Mr. Coe is advertizing airplane trips over the area for next year. Do you know Mr. Coe by the way? I am generally so open mouthed in admiration of his language that I can hardly pay attention to what he is saying. He is the most flowery languaged person you can possibly imagine.

"I wonder how you feel about the Plant Patent Law? To tell you the truth I cannot make out whether David is

pleased or not with it. It's a thing he has wanted and advocated for years but he is not so sure that this particular bill will do what they hoped for the plant breeders." It does not carry with it any provision for the building up of a service which will work out the details of administration. It is likely to dump on the Bureau a problem of far reaching character without there having been given to it any very careful study and with no funds for the working out of the details. "As you probably see, David wrote the last sentence himself. I came to grief trying to explain why he wasn't satisfied with the bill, so he came to my relief and wrote the last sentence himself."

"It is the end of a long hot day and the daylight is fading so I will close with love to you and Ruth and kindest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Morse."

Affectionately always,

(s) Marian and David.

Tell Morse that the people of this region which is heavy with age know as much about soybeans as they would if they were grown only in Mars. When I tell them that three million acres of soy beans have come into cultivation since 1898 they fail to grasp the importance of the story entirely and never think to ask where they could get some seeds. When he comes back I will get him to send a collection of his soy beans to the islands of the Mediterranean where we have been visiting and studying.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, August 16, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Left the Wagons-Lits Hotel at 7:00 a.m. this morning for Golden Mountain in the vicinity of Chien Shan An, in the Western Hills some 20 miles or more to the northwest of Peiping.

At the Sanatorium at the village of Wen Chun, within some two miles or so of the mountains, we got stuck in the mud and could not make it further in the Dodge car.

We transferred to rickshas and went as far as the village of Pei An Ho. Here we transferred to donkeys and practically from this village started the climb of Golden Mountain.

About 11:15 we reached Chin Shan An which was once a temple but is now used for the manufacture of soft drinks. There is a wonderful supply of clear cold wholesome water here, the last available on this side of the mountain.

We were pretty warm from the rather steep climb from Pei An Ho and in addition the water we purchased several bottles of sarsaparilla and ginger beer and ate our lunch here.

The distance from Pei An Ho to Chu Shan An is through more or less of a fruit and nut growing region, but comparatively few of the trees look to be very happy or in very good condition. The following is a list of the fruit, nut and other trees seen on our climb this far up the mountain side.

Jujubes, apparently seedlings, English walnuts, apricots (perhaps most abundant), Hawthorn, persimmon, wild and cultivated Manchurian bush cherry, chestnuts, Chinese tree of

Heaven, Catalpa, a few small trees, willow, Chinese elm, small poor specimens.

We enjoyed our lunch, the cold spring water and soft drinks, and also the short rest in the shade.

While at Chien Shan An we learned that we would more than likely have to cross to the other side of the mountain to find plants of the wild dwarf plum with fruit, for the plants on this side had been pretty well stripped of fruit, especially anywhere near the trail. We recall that at Wen Chun we met three donkeys loaded with wild plum, on their way to Peiping. However, in the face of these conditions we pushed on in hope that our efforts might be rewarded. By three o'clock we began to realize that we were doomed to disappointment, at least in so far as seeing plants of the wild plum in fruit, growing wild on the mountain side. We had found the dwarf plums along the trail for a considerable distance, none of the plants, however, were more than two feet in height, and none bearing fruit.

As we had, at the above hour, fully one-fourth of the distance to the top of the mountain yet to climb. We stopped to rest and give the matter of going on further consideration. The donkey boys told us that practically all of the remaining distance would have to be made afoot as it was considerably steeper than the part of the trail we had just passed over, and a good part of that we had had to negotiate afoot.

Owing to these conditions and the additional fact that we were not equipped for remaining out over night, which was apparently inevitable if we pushed on, we decided to retrace

our steps and try to purchase from villagers or huxters in Peiping.

We got about a cattie of these wild plums from one of the men at Chien Shan An where we stopped on our return trip for cold water and soft drinks. While there we found a villager who said that he had twenty cattles of the wild plums which he would like to sell. We told him that we would take the entire amount and to meet us at Pei An Ho with the fruit, which he did. We paid ten coppers, or two and one-half cents Mex. per cattie (1½ lb) for the fruit. This seed bears our #7030.

This trip, while disappointing in so far as seeing fruiting plants growing wild, getting pictures and making notes concerning them and the conditions, is concerned, yielded quite satisfactory results in other respects.

We collected seed and herbarium specimens of a dwarf growing *Deutzia* among the rocks on the side of the mountain. We also saw on the mountain side from about half way up to as far as we went and could see, a fine display of a bright clear lemon yellow flowered *Hemerocallus*, perhaps *H. citrina*, which I am told is a comparatively recent discovery in Chihli Province. There was no ripe seed on the plants on the mountain side but when we got back to the village of Wen Chun we secured a nice lot of seed from plants growing in a garden just across the road from the Satatorium. This seed bears D. & M. #7047. This may prove to be a valuable acquisition to our list of bulbous flowering plants and also in plant breeding experiments.

In addition to the foregoing, we secured herbarium

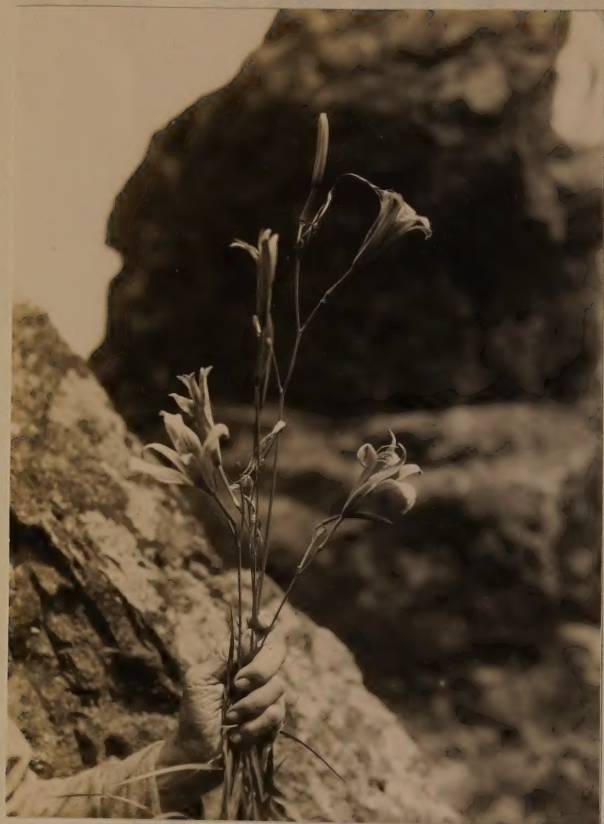
specimens of three Lespedeza sp. and a number of other interesting plants. It was past eight o'clock when we got back to the hotel. We are quite well satisfied with the day's results in general, but as noted before, are disappointed on account of not being able to accomplish one of the principal features, as previously stated, for which the trip was especially made.



Negative #43489. Moon Gate. Jade Fountain, near Peiping.
One of the moon gates near the entrance to the Jade Fountain enclosure. Such a gate is unique and interesting.

Negative #45490. Landscape.
Jade Fountain, to west of
Summer Palace, near Peiping.
View from the boathouse across
the small lake, to the build-
ing just above the Jade
Fountain spring.





Negative #45569. Hemerocallis
(perhaps citrina). Near Chin
Shan An. A closer view than
the previous one showing a
bunch of these lovely flowers.
This is a good ornamental for
evening blooming.

Negative #45570. Iris sp. Near
Chin Shan An. A nearby view
of a cluster of wild white
iris, which are growing in
abundance in the above region
on the mountain sides.





Negative #45571. Prunus sp. Wild plum. Near Chin Shan An, China. A nearby view of dwarf wild plum plants on the east side of Golden Mountain.

Negative #45572. Prunus sp. Wild plum. Chin Shan An, China. A nearby view of a cluster of the fruiting branches of the dwarf growing wild plum from the Western Hills.



W. J. Morse's Notes,
Saturday, August 16, 1930,
Dairen and Chinchou,
Manchuria.

In the morning met Mr. Rouse and Mr. Livings of the Comptroller's Office, Washington, D. C. They had the names of Dorsett and Morse on their list to check up records and accounts. When advised that we were not special disbursing agents, they said they had no work with us. These men have been in the Orient since November checking up the accounts and records of special disbursing agents.

After an interview with these men, we went to Chinchou to collect seed of plants on the road of the wall surrounding Chinchou. We collected seed of the Iris which Dorsett thought would be of interest to Mr. Morrison, and also collected seed of a yellow flowered Melilotus sp. and some alfalfa seed. The Melilotus sp. appears somewhat different from the yellow flowered species we have noted in other places. The plants are shorter, have much more foliage, more branching and are later in maturity. It appears as though it would have value for hay, pasture or green manure.

After collecting the available seed, we took our way through another farming section to the south and southwest of Chinchou. We found the soil rather sandy in this region and mung beans, adzuki beans, peanuts and kaoliang were grown most extensively. In the kaoliang fields we did not notice as much smut as we did in the regions to the north and northwest of Chinchou.

Near the Chinchou-Dairen road we found some excellent fields of the Moshito soybean planted in corn. Still and motion pictures were taken. Near the main road, we noticed

considerable yellow flowered *Mollilotus* growing in rather a poor swampy place. The plants were about three feet high and just in full bloom. It should pay to gather seed as this species is growing under conditions not observed on any other of our trips.



Negative #45573. Phaseolus aureus. Mung beans. Chinchou, Manchuria. Field of mung beans about two miles south of Chinchou. Mung beans are generally grown with corn or kaoliang in alternate hills. Rows are 21 inches apart and hills about 15 inches apart.



Negative #45574. Glycine max. Soybean, Chinchou, Manchuria.
Field of Moshito soybeans grown with corn. In same row
with corn but in alternate hills. Rows and hills about
21 inches apart. Corn sown about May 1 and beans about
June 1.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, August 17, 1930.
Peiping, China.

In the forenoon we wrote up the seed and herbarium specimens collected yesterday on our field trip to "Golden Mountain " in the vicinity of Pei An Ho.

After tiffin I settled myself in a large arm chair in Ruth's room and she read aloud from the fascinating book of Doctor Fairchild's "Exploring for Plants".

During the course of the evening we heard a knock at the door and in response to our invitation to come in, the room boy, Lu Sung Hsin, entered. In his hand he had two ears of red corn which we handed to me and said, "Have you got in America?" I told him, the best I could, that we not only have red corn, but also white, yellow and purple. He made me understand that he had never seen red corn in China until last year, and come to think of it, I do not recall that in my travels in China I have seen any but white and yellow corn.

Mr. Lu Sung Hsin's home is in the village of Yen Chiao, some twenty odd miles to the East of Peiping. He told us that last year his daughter, while helping with the harvesting and curing of a quantity of corn, found three red grains, and not ever having seen red corn before, saved the three grains and planted them this spring. From this planting they secured three red ears of corn. Having become interested in our work and thinking it would be new to us, he brought two ears in to us to send to America and kept one ear for himself.

We are sending these two ears in to the office under #7065, not so much for the seed as for what the incident stands for in interest, sentiment, cooperation and romance in connection with the work of agricultural explorations.

This is a glorious work throughout and happy and fortunate is the young man who is given such work to do. America today, perhaps owes her agricultural supremacy directly and indirectly more to agricultural explorations than to any other one agency. Such work is not only of very great economic importance, but is also romantic almost to the extreme. For example: Mr. H. N. Vinall, Senior Agronomist of the office of Forage Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, under date of July 18, 1930, writes to Mr. W. J. Morse, Agricultural Explorer, of the Dorsett and Morse Agricultural Expedition, Dairen, Manchuria, in part as follows:

"The chief object of this letter is to tell you that Mr. Savage at Hays is becoming rather enthusiastic about the grass Calamagrostis epigeios which Mr. Dorsett (Dorsett and Dorsett) sent in from Manchuria on his previous trip.

"Mr. Savage is desirous of conducting tests on a large scale with this grass, and if possible, I wish you would obtain anywhere from 25 to 30 pounds of seed. I presume the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction can pay for this but if necessary I am sure that Dr. Pieters would agree to supply funds for the purchase. I think you will remember the picture Mr. Dorsett obtained of this grass in Manchuria, and he may be able to direct you as to where seed of it can be obtained.

"The new variety (of soybean) which Mr. Clapp originated appears to be rather highly regarded by experiment stations and farmers in the South. I think the name of this soybean is the "Washington"."

Mr. W. J. Morse adds the following foot note: "A selection from Virginia (S.).I. 19186 D).

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, August 18, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Cloudy and cool up until about tiffin then it cleared and was pretty warm all afternoon.

We changed herbarium specimens, worked on photographs and albums, and also on our current quarterly trip report, and we also got off several official letters. If tomorrow is a good day, we plan on a trip to the vicinity of Tientsin to get pictures, specimens and information concerning the Abutilon fiber plant extensively grown in that region.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, August 18, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

The day has been rather hot but clear. Several samples of legumes collected recently and left for drying out were threshed out. More or less difficulty was experienced in threshing out about a peck of pods of an Onobrychus sp. which has a spike-like head and the pods divided into two parts. The seeds are very small and each side of the pod contains several seeds. This species, although perennial, looks promising as a green manure crop for rather poor lands. With a clover huller the matter of threshing out the seed will be an easy problem. However, we obtained a nice lot of seed for experimental purposes after considerable work.

The various pictures taken since Mr. Dorsett's departure for Peiping were mailed him today for the quarterly report.

Peiping, China,
August 18, 1930.

Mr. T. L. Lillistrom,
American Consulate,
Harbin, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Lillistrom:

It has been my intention to write to you for some time, but shortly after my arrival in Dairen, last April, I was taken down with double pneumonia and was in a Japanese hospital for practically two months.

When I became well enough to travel I transferred to Peiping and since arriving here on July 22nd have been busy in getting located and really ready for my fall and winter's work.

I transferred to Dairen from Japan, where we, my associate and I, had worked for a year, and expected to spend the season in Manchuria and at some time during the summer to get to Harbin to renew old acquaintances. However, my sickness and transfer to Peiping has upset these plans and that pleasure I must forego.

I have just received a letter from one of the research workers of the Department of Agriculture at Washington stating that considerable interest has developed in one of the grasses Jim and I collected seed of in the Harbin region. The grass is Calamagrostis alba, which we were told when there is the best hay grass of the region.

The Department would like to get up to 40 pounds of seed of this grass if possible. It occurs to me that you perhaps may be able to get this amount of seed for me in Harbin, and I will be greatly obliged if you will do what you can for me in this connection.

Probably Mr. H. P. Dahl or Mr. W. B. Skvortzow can suggest where this amount of seed can be secured, in case you do not find it at a seed shop.

If you are unable to locate the seed in Harbin, please consider having it collected either by some Chinese or Russian.

8-18-30.

I do not have any means of knowing what the seed is worth, but suppose if it can be purchased in Harbin the expense will not be so awfully high. If some one has to be sent out to collect the seed it will, of course, be more expensive. I am willing to expend up to one American dollar (\$1.00) per pound for this seed provided it cannot be had for less.

I believe that I may still have on deposit with the Consulate, a small balance of American dollars, but perhaps not enough to pay for the 40 pounds of seed, especially if it costs \$1.00 per pound. However, upon receipt of the seed and your statement of the expenses, I will remit the amount of any balance which may be required to settle the account.

I will personally appreciate your not only giving this matter your personal attention, but also your doing everything in your power to secure the seed.

In case you are successful in securing the desired amount of seed, or any portion of them, address to P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer, c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Please give my personal regards to Mr. Hanson, if he has returned, also extend my kindest regards to the Consular staff.

Thanking you in advance for whatever you are able to do for me in this connection, I remain with sincere good wishes.

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
August 18, 1930.

Mr. B. K. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

This is in reply to, and also to thank you for your very kind and welcome letters of July 15th and 17th respectively. The originals addressed to me here, and cartons sent to Dairen, strange to say, arrived in the same mail.

I very much appreciate your concern, and also that of my numerous other friends in Washington and elsewhere, but cannot help but regret the apparent worry on my account.

I am feeling rather peppy and really quite myself again, and hope by the time the weather gets cooler that I will be pretty well back to normal again.

We have been out on quite a number of short field trips and have located a fairly good number of interesting plants and already secured herbarium specimens as well as seed and other plant propagating material.

A little later, when the weather becomes somewhat cooler, we hope to extend our explorations farther from Peiping, and trust that we may secure a lot more interesting plant material than thus far has been found. Although, I must confess, I am agreeably surprised with what we have found since our arrival here on the evening of July 22, 1930.

A few days ago, I learned from quite a reliable source that Astragalus sinensis is the principal green manure crop grown in the rice paddies of Southern China, and that it is also edible.

Medicago denticulata, we are advised, is also grown to considerable extent in that region for the same purpose. I presume that both have already been introduced, but for fear that they may not have been I am taking steps to try and secure experimental quantities of seed of both of these legumes.

A fellow, I fear, is inclined to be over sanguine about the thoroughness of his explorations. Such a belief, however, is, I feel quite sure, more or less fallacious. The following is in support of this view.

I have felt that the Dorsetts, who in 1924-25 made a number of exploration trips into the Western Hills, some of them ten days or more in extent, pretty well covered that region.

A few days ago, we made a three-day trip to the region of Pa Ta Chu, which takes its name from the eight famous Chinese Temples on the nearby mountainsides. Here we located two oaks, one with narrow chestnut-like leaves, the other with broad leaves, both handsome trees and well worthy of introduction. We also saw trees of Pistacia chinensis and of Cotinus coccinea, a near relative of the pistachio.

We saw an interesting shrub in one of the temple courts. This plant very much resembles lilac in general appearance, except that the seed pods are distributed along the branches and in addition, we were told that the flowers are yellow.

The presiding Priest has promised to collect the seed when ripe and save them for us.

The Dorsetts in their work here in 1924-25 did not see any of these plants. We simply did not get into that small region, that's all there is to the proposition. It takes time to explore a country and get seed or other plant propagating material of the interesting and possibly valuable plants that it contains.

The more plant exploration work I do the less I am impressed with short rush trips, even when made primarily in the interest of a special project.

I note, with much interest, what you have written concerning my work and also the work of the "study of soy-bean products after Morse joins me", and very much appreciate your well-meaning in these matters.

However, in regard to these matters, I would like to say, if you will pardon me for doing so, that while I am trying hard to be careful and do not have any intention of being imprudent or of doing something simply for its doing that is liable to make my return to Washington in a box probable in place of on foot, at the same time, it is not my intention, and I do not believe that it is your desire or that of my friends, that I (or we) should abandon any of our work physically possible before leaving for America.

I very much regret to learn that it is "the unanimous opinion of all persons here(there) that you (I) should not

Mr. B. Y. H.

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plan to stay later than December".

The work I suggested in my letter of June 19th for next year, I feel is really of importance and I was very much in hopes that it might be approved so that I might have the pleasure of its accomplishment. It would, I think, if given the chance and I could accomplish what I would like to in this connection, be a fitting achievement to perhaps my last efforts in the field of agricultural explorations. However, I submit to the unanimous opinion of my good and true friends concerning this matter, but do so with keen personal regrets.

Yes, you wrote me concerning Mr. Ryerson's arrival in London and also the illness of Prof. Bioletti. I am pleased to note that he is recovering and trust that before reaching the States that he will have entirely recovered his health.

I can surely sympathize with him on account of his illness and can readily appreciate how deeply he must regret having to leave to others the completion of the work he went over to accomplish. Especially the grape work, which is nearest to his heart.

I hope that Mr. Ryerson has the pleasure of meeting Prof. Vavilov at the Botanical Congress in London.

I rather imagine Mr. Westover is a man who would very much enjoy and get a lot out of exploring in a new country, and wish him every possible success.

Doctor Taylor visited Chico when that region was under consideration for the location of the garden. I do not recall that he has been there since, but be that as it may, I feel sure that he will not only enjoy his trip there this season, but will also appreciate what is being done as well as what has been accomplished there.

I am greatly pleased to note that Mr. Whitehouse is giving special attention to our fruit problems. It is something the office has needed for a long time.

Many thanks for the information about our lilies. It is fine that they are showing up so nicely. Let the good work go on, the more the better.

In our parcel post package # 2. 1, we sent lily bulbs under #7014 from the Western Hills, the flowers of which look different from any I recall having seen. It may prove to be interesting and valuable. I have previously written you to some length in this connection.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

PHD/rc.

Washington, D. C.,
July 15, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of United States Embassy,
Peiping, China.

Dear Dorsett:

I have your letter of June 19 which must have been written and mailed before the receipt of my cable of June 20th. This is only another example of the great difficulty of managing affairs by correspondence at so great a distance. In any event, however, I hope that you very clearly understand that every one is more concerned with your getting yourself well than legumes in the neighborhood of Peiping, Korea, or anyother place. In talking matters over informally with Doctor Taylor, he seemed inclined to believe that we were correct in urging you to plan your summer campaign as seems best from the time you received our last letters until the autumn. We all feel that it would be advisable for you to plan your return to this country before you have to undergo any other colder weather in Oriental quarters.

No one cares to say definitely that you are ordered home before the winter, but I believe everyone would be very much pleased and, perhaps, a little relieved to have you safely back in this country where heat, shelter and other matters can be more easily regulated than they can be when you are traveling about.

We do understand that inevitably additional expenses will be incurred by the separation of the two parties, but it is possible that, inasmuch as your whole expedition may not remain in the field so long a time as was originally planned, you may be able to meet this increased cost.

In one of your recent letters you made some comment as to the fact that the areas north of Peiping had already been fairly well explored for legumes, and I believe your point is rather well taken, so that I should not go to any extremes in making any effort to cover this territory again. I know from conversation with Doctor Pieters that he feels that the contacts already made in Manchuria are likely to be enough to cover the question of leguminous species.

I believe I am correct in saying that everyone will be quite agreeable to your giving up the investigations of the persimmon storage.

If the work in connection with the study of soy bean products, after Morse rejoins you, can be done without danger to yourself all well and good. If not, I feel it should be abandoned, even if this means that you can re-assemble your forces and plan to get back to this country before Christmas.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

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I think I am entirely correct that it is the unanimous opinion of all persons here that you should not plan to stay later than December. For the present we are willing to forego your suggested trip to the Canton region to join McClure and look for Chinese edible acorns. The possibility of getting additional bamboo information at that point is, of course, alluring, but, here again, I feel that the continuation of your stay in the Orient far into the winter will be a mistake. This same suggestion covers the question of your visit to Taiwan and the suggested return trip to Peiping for the spring.

I very much appreciate the fact that these continued suggestions, which are made very urgently, may be disturbing as they come one after another, but, whatever the details may be, we are anxious that you plan to come to this country by the end of this year or the early part of next year and that in the meantime you rearrange your official work in whatever way may be necessary to get yourself back into good physical condition.

We have had several letters from Ryerson and Forage Crops has heard from Westover. I do not recall if I told you that when Ryerson arrived in London, he found word there that Professor Bioletti was ill with pneumonia in Tunis and this somewhat changed his plans, although I suspect Professor Bioletti was not quite so ill as you were. Mr. Ryerson went on to Paris, after seeing a few people in London, and then quickly on to Madrid, Seville and Tunis by a devious route that I have forgotten at the moment - a grand mixture of automobiles, busses, sleepers and what-not. On arrival, he found Professor Bioletti was making good progress and had been able to direct some of the work from the hospital. He had, of course, already finished all the preliminary surveys for the collection of apricot seeds and scions and had fairly well mapped out the work in connection with grapes, which was his particular reason for going. The doctors feel, of course, that it is not wise for him to stay and as soon as he is able to travel from Tunis to Algiers he goes there for a second rest, and then sails from Casablanca in early August for London. Here he will have another short rest and then come directly to this country without stopping in the East, leaving behind, in the hands of other persons, all the particular work on grapes that he most cared about. With this in mind, you will see that you have ample precedent for coming back a bit sooner than you may have planned, and will be proud to see, I am sure, that you have made an even more successful recovery.

Ryerson, meantime, has gone back to Spain and will be going north by degrees to reach London in time for the Botanical Congress.

Westover's letters were very interesting indeed as they were given over very largely to comments on the countryside,

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

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not having to bother with any of the details of travel or personnel. By making this trip in advance, he is able to meet all the people he needs to meet later without finding them at their busiest season.

Doctor Auchter left early in July to attend the Congresses and to see the various people on the Continent that it will be to his advantage to meet. Some of his trips he will make with Mr. Ryerson.

Doctor Taylor is away making, what is for him, a very extended tour of the stations through the West, going as far as the Pacific coast. If all goes well, he will meet Whitehouse at Chico and they will have a chance to talk together a bit about the fruit work there. It is a great comfort to me to have Whitehouse in the fruit work, as I am not informed on that subject at all and have been a very poor help to Mr. Morrow.

At the office we are all about as usual with a bit of summer lull, certainly in correspondence and also in nursery material coming in. However, the inventories are coming in from the field stations and we have before us the task of the Annual List.

If you were here, you would be interested to see some of the lilies in bloom from bulbs that you have sent in during the last year. There is a large collection of tiger lilies that show considerable variation, and a nice group of a species that is possibly Leichtlini Maximowiczii. This looks much like the tiger lily but bears no bulbils in the axils of the leaves, and, of course, there is a still earlier group of cup-shaped lilies related to umbellatum. Now we are getting the very first flowers from the several collections of auratum. These are particularly interesting, as practically every bulb of the few we kept here in Washington is proving to be slightly different in color, including one lovely specimen in which the gold bands are replaced by crimson ones. In addition, there are various other lilies to come along later.

Please give our kindest remembrances to the Morrises and tell Morse that we are handling all of his papers and affairs in the usual routine fashion. Mr. Mahoney is away at the moment on vacation, so I have had to handle the paper about the freedom of the port. No reply has come to this as yet. Let me say again in closing that everybody joins in hoping you will attend to getting well before anything else.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) B. Y. Morrison,

Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge.

BYM:MME

P. S. In a recent letter to Mr. Ryerson, Mr. T. Abiko, Director of the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station, Kotoni, Sapporo, Japan, says, "I hope you will give my best regards

Washington, D. C.,
July 17, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of United States Embassy,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of June 26 from Dairen has just come in. I am sorry that there was any difficulty in relaying the radio to you. It was sent on what is known as the delayed rate as this makes a considerable difference in the charge. Your interpretation, however, is the correct one and your replies to Mr. Mahoney were understood by him correctly. The only reason for making the cable in just the fashion Mr. Mahoney drafted it was to give you a last opportunity, should it be needed, to correct the statement as to figures. By having an unused balance on your letter, he was able to transfer some of these unused funds to another project where they could be used to great advantage. A balance of \$500, I believe, was left to cover any emergency that might have arisen. As Mr. Mahoney is on vacation, I would rather not be too dogmatic about this, but I believe these are the facts.

You have, since your letter was written, received our letters in which we say again and again that we are anxious for you to take care of your health; so there is no need to go into that further, except to say that everyone is concerned about it and that that was the reason the statement was put in the cable "Taylor assures continued support." We tried in this shorthand way to let you know that Doctor Taylor approved the first sentence of the cable "Make complete recovery first consideration using own judgment future activities" and were not merely sending you a personal message.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge.

BYM:MMS

cc to Manchuria.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge.

BYM:MMS
P. H. In a recent letter to Mr. Morrison, Mr. T. Shiko, Director of the Manchurian Horticultural Station, Kailash, Manchuria, Japan, says, "I hope you will give my best regards

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, August 19, 1930.
Peiping and Yang Tsun,
China.

We left Peiping on the 5:45 train this morning and arrived at Yang Tsun at 8:30 a.m.

We went to that region to get notes and pictures of the fiber plant "Ch'ing ma", Abutilon sp. See herbarium specimen #7069 and fiber specimen #7071.

On our way to Peiping, July 22, we noticed this large leaved tall growing fiber plant growing in good sized areas from a short distance out of Tientsin to and beyond Yang Tsun. This place, however, appeared to be about the center of the industry. We expected to get 5 x 7 pictures of planted areas and also hoped to get pictures of the harvesting and removing the fiber.

Upon arrival at Yang Tsun we found that the harvesting of this crop was practically passed and that much of the fiber had been removed and was racked up to dry. We also found a considerable quantity submerged and weighted down with mud piled on the tops and butts to keep it submerged. In some instances the farmers were at work piling and submerging the fiber and in other cases they were in water sometimes up to their waist, stripping the fiber from the plants.

We made quite a number of pictures near Yang Tsun then got a Chinese to take us in a boat from Yang Tsun for about six miles to within about two miles of Chang Chuang. Part of this distance was by overflowed water over farm crops and four or five miles by a canal.

We saw more or less of the submerging, drying of the fiber and removing it from the plants during the entire distance of about six miles.

After the fiber is stripped from the plants, the white stems are tied in small bundles and ricked up to dry. They are used for kindling and fire wood.

The farmers are growing both an early and late variety, and we secured seed of both varieties. The early variety is numbered 7069; the late variety, 7070, a sample of the fiber is under #7071.

This fiber plant, "Ch'ing Ma", is usually grown on quite moist areas. When we tried to get information concerning the acreage grown, we were told that it varied greatly with the season. It appears that "Ch'ing Ma" is what might be called a catch crop. If the ground is too wet to admit of the planting of wheat, then "Ch'ing Ma" is planted and as a result there is a large acreage. But if the land is dry enough for wheat, the acreage of wheat is large and that of "Ch'ing Ma" is small.

This crop yields about 80 catties of fiber per acre (a cattie is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.). The yield in pounds would therefore be 100.

Normally, the farmer gets Mex. \$14.00 per 100 catties for the long fiber, but 120 catties are demanded for this price. This is for #1 long fiber; the shorter fiber returns him \$13.00 Mex. for the same quantity of fiber.

We have known this plant since childhood, when it gave us trouble in our corn fields near Columbia, Mo. We also realize that we have not found any enthusiasm at Washington

over the fiber of this plant.

If the plant can be grown in America on land too wet for other crops and the fiber removed by machinery without too much expense, it might prove to be a profitable crop for the production of a coarse cheap fiber.

We were told that the green stems of this plant, after being pulled up, are submerged for about ten days. The fiber is then removed by hand apparently quite easily.

We arrived at Chang Chuang at 1:30 p.m. after a hot walk of some two and a half miles along the railroad from Hsi Ao Yang, where we were discharged from the small boat. We left Chang Chuang at 3:30 p.m. and arrived back in Peiping at 6:15 p.m.

It was a long and exceedingly hot day. However, we got a lot of pictures which we have reason to believe may be of special interest to Mr. Lester A. Dewey, the fiber expert of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and we enjoyed the work and experience.

Negative #45575. Abutilon sp.

American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Piled stems of plants from which fiber has been stripped. These are dried and sold for kindling and fire wood.



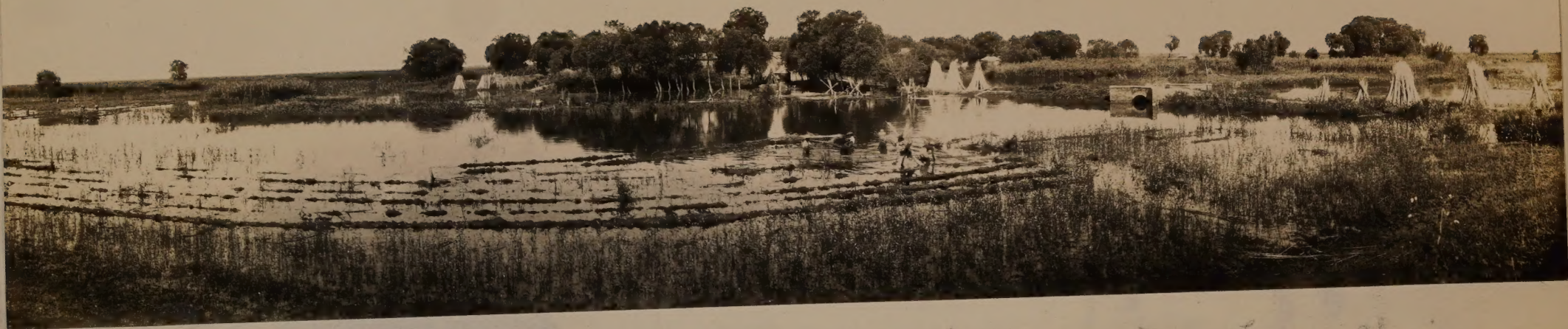
Negative #45576. Abutilon sp. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, China. In the foreground, men in the water to their waist stripping the fiber from plants which have been submerged in water for some ten days. In the background three piles of stalks from which fiber has been stripped.



Negative #45577. Abutilon sp. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China.

Stripping "Ch'ing Ma" fiber and in the background
beds of submerged bundles of the fiber plant.



Negative #455-78. Abutilon sp. American jute. near Yang Tsun, China.
 a panoramic view of a portion of a local area near Yang Tsun,
 where "Ch'ing ma" fiber is being processed and removed. The
 ridges in the water are where the fiber plants are weighted down
 with earth on each end to keep them submerged. A little to the
 right natives are extracting the fiber, at the extreme right the
 dried stems of the plants are raised to dry for fuel.



negative # 45579. Abutilon avicennae. "Ch'ing Ma" near Lintsin, China.

A panoramic view in a flooded area where "Ch'ing Ma" fiber is being processed and removed and the stripped plant stems are rickd to dry for fuel.

Negative #45530. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsien, Chihli, China. View of one side of a nice
rick of good looking "Ch'ing Ma" fiber drying in the sun.
This "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plant is said to produce 80 catties,
about 100 pounds, of fiber per acre. The long fiber sells
at 14.00 local dollars per 120 catties and \$13.00 for the
short fiber.





Negative #45581. Abutilon sp. American jute. Near Tientsin at the village of Yang Tsun. The wet bundles or hanks of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber is first spread on the ground and later put on ricks to dry.



Negative #45582. Abutilon sp. American jute. Near Yang Tsun. A nearby of a Chinese farmer with several hanks or bundles of fresh fiber over his arm.



Negative #45583. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. In the immediate foreground, beds of submerged "Ching Ma", a little further back, Chinese farmers stripping "Ching Ma" fiber from the plants. In the background to the right, stems of ching ma ricked to dry.

Negative #45584. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A rather distant view of a portion of the submerging ground in this area. Near the center of the picture two Chinese farmers are piling earth on the ends (top and bottom) of the plants to submerge them. The area between the bank and men contain submerged piles of fiber plants.





Negative #45585. Abutilon sp. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Dorsett examining hanks of freshly stripped fiber in a pile on the ground.

Negative #45586. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Chinese farmers in water to their waist stripping fiber from the "Ch'ing Ma" plants. Note the hanks or bundles of freshly stripped fiber on the bundles of plants a little to the right of the center of the picture, and further back in the angle of tripods made of the stripped stems of Ching ma.





Negative #45587. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A fairly nearby view of Chinese farmers at work in water from their knees to their waist, stripping the fiber from the plants.



Negative #45588. Abutilon sp. "Ch'ing Ma". Near Yang Tsun, Chinali, China. Ching Ma fiber plants being rafted into the submerged field. The Chinese near the center of the picture is pulling a long string of bundles of fiber which extended from him to well beyond the right hand edge of the picture.

Negative #45589. Abutilon avicennae. "Ch'ing Ma". Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. This view shows nearby on the left Chinese farmers stripping fiber from "Ching Ma". Further back are beds of submerged fiber plants. A little further back, rafts of bundles of fiber plant to be piled and submerged, also men stripping off fiber; near the center of the picture in the background a man unloading a small boat and putting the bundles of plants in piles to be submerged.





Negative #45590. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Tying into bundles the
stems of "Ch'ing Ma" to be ricked to dry for fire wood.

Negative #45591. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

A fairly nearby view of long beds of submerged bundles of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants and Chinese farmers in water from their knees to their waist deep stripping fiber from the plants by hand.





Negative #45592. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A nearby view of a
portion of a rick of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber. Mr. Peter
Liu standing to the left.

5510



Negative #45593. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. In the foreground are
bundles of stripped "Ch'ing Ma" stems ready for ricking
and drying. In the background are men stripping "Ch'ing
Ma" fiber.

Negative #45594. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A nearby view of ricks
of "Ch'ing Ma" stems drying for fuel.





Negative #45595. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Stripping fiber from
"Ch'ing Ma". In the foreground, the submerged bundles of
the fiber plants have been released and from the floating
plants the Chinese farmers in the background are stripping
the fiber.



Negative #45596. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
 Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. In the foreground the
 Chinese farmer is bundling stems of "Ch'ing Ma" to
 be ricked for drying.

Negative #45597. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Ricks of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber
and the stems of the plants drying in the sun along a
narrow run-way.



Negative #45598. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. View from near the railroad over a portion of low overflow land where Chinese farmers in water to their waist are engaged in stripping fiber from the plants. At the left near the water's edge are four ricks of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plant stems which when thoroughly dry are used for kindling and fire wood.





Negative #45599. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A fairly nearby view of a Chinese farmer who is weighting down piles of bundles of fiber plants to hold them submerged. They are kept submerged for some ten days or so.

Negative #45600. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Yang Tsun, China. A fairly nearby view of a portion of a planting of this fiber plant. This is the late variety, on land which is over-flowed. Seed sent in under #7070.





Negative #45601. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Picture of a portion of a planting of this fiber plant where the land has over-flowed. This is the early variety. Seed sent in under #7069.



Negative #45602. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Yang Tsun, China. A Chinese farmer and boy pulling up "Ch'ing Ma" and loading it on a small boat in which it is transported to the submerging grounds. This is a fairly nearby view.



Negative #45603: Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Chinese farmer and his boy pulling "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants for loading on the small boay seen at the right just beyond the flock of white ducks. This is a fairly distant view.



Negative #45604. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A nearby view of men stripping fiber from floating fiber plants.



Negative #45605. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Bundles of stems of "Ch'ing Ma" piled along the roadside and on the side of a bridge, drying for kindling and fire wood.



Negative #45606. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A nearby view of a pile of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants, the upper layer of which is now out of water owing to the fact that the water level of the canal has fallen.

Negative #45607. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A nearby and rather distant view of Chinese farmers in water almost waist deep at work, except for two boys who are wondering what is happening, stripping fiber from plants of "Ch'ing Ma".



Negative #45608. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. This view shows the long pile of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants from the reverse end of that shown in picture #45610. It will be noted that at the near end of the pile a start has been made to pile earth on the ends of the bundles of plants in order to submerge them.





Negative #45609. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. Long racks of "Ch'ing Ma"
fiber drying in the sun.

Negative #45610. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.

Near Yang Tsun, China. Showing a portion of a long pile of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants ready for submerging.





Negative #45611. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. A nearby view of bales and a long rick of stems of "Ch'ing Ma". When dry, this material is used for kindling and fire wood.



Negative #45612. Abutilon avicennae. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, China. Mr. Peter Liu, the center of attraction, getting information regarding "Ch'ing Ma". In front of the crowd are bales or bundles of "Ch'ing Ma" stems and at the back, a long rick of bundles of stems.



Negative #45613. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Chang Chuang, Chihli, China. Unloading bundles of "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants in the water along the bank of a canal where it will be submerged.



Negative #45614. Abutilon sp. American jute. Near Yang Tsun, Chihli, China. View along one bank of a canal from a small boat, showing "Ch'ing Ma" fiber and stems drying on the bank of the canal.



Negative #45615. Abutilon avicennae. Jute. Near Chang Chuang, China. "Ch'ing Ma" fiber on ricks along one bank of a canal drying in the sun.

V. J. Baker's Notes.
 Tuesday, August 12, 1930.
 Peking, Manchuria.

In view of the facts that the Japanese used not collect has been collected in this region and that the effect is beginning to emerge, we thought this would be the best time to visit Korea around the Hallyu region to collect some of the missing links in our Korean study of the soybean industry. Last season, no observations or pictures (beats and still) of the growing crops were made due to late arrival in Korea. We were advised to visit the lower part of the Hallyu region to obtain pictures of culture and for note taking. We were to see the soybean in summer. The parcel post pictures (containing 15 boxes) were mailed to the address at Peking.

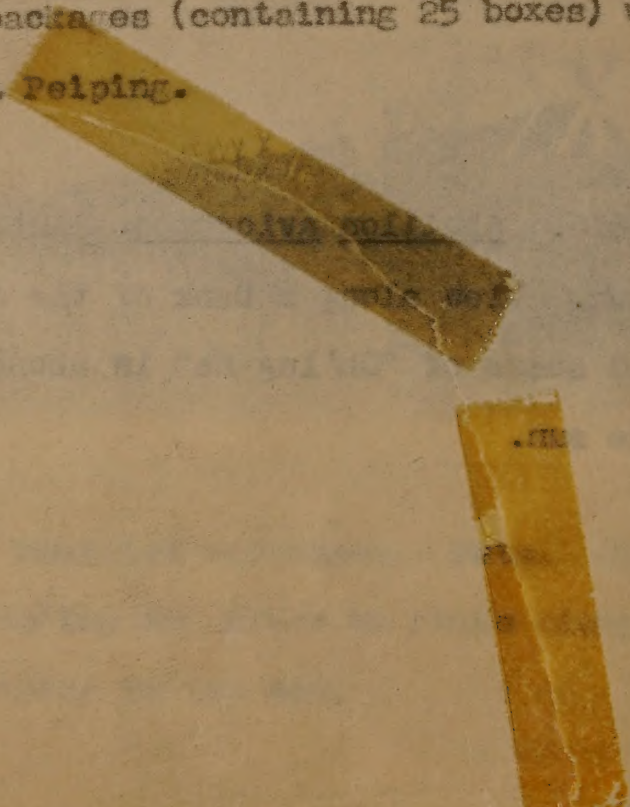


Negative #45616. Abutilon avicennae. American jute.
 Near Yang Tsun. View along a bank of the canal where
 the fiber and stems of "Ch'ing Ma" in abundance are
 drying in the sun.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, August 19, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

In view of the facts that the legume seed now mature has been collected in this region and that the millet is beginning to mature, we thought this would be the best time to visit Korea around the Haijo region to collect some of the missing links in our Korean story of the soybean industry. Last season, no observations or pictures (movie and still) of the growing crops were made, due to late arrival in Korea. We were advised that soybeans in Northern Korea begin to mature the forepart of September. This will allow us to obtain pictures of the growing crop as well as data, methods of culture and harvesting, and return to Manchuria in time for note taking and the beginning of harvest. Not needing much in the way of supplies we decided to try to get away tomorrow.

In answer to Mr. Dorsett's request for shipping boxes two parcel post packages (containing 25 boxes) were mailed to his address at Peiping.



P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, August 20, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Took the films exposed yesterday to the Hartung Photo Shop to be developed and printed. We then wrote up the seed and herbarium specimens collected yesterday and also changed the blotters on all of our herbarium material. We wrote a couple official letters and got our notes for our quarterly report up to date.

We made up a list of provisions which we will need on our trip of about five days, commencing tomorrow, which we will spend in the Nankou, Great Wall and Ming Tombs region.

We leave the hotel about seven o'clock tomorrow morning and Hsi Chih Men Station at 7:50 a.m. for Nankou and the Great Wall.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, August 20, 1930.
 En route to Heijo, Korea.

We left on the 9:00 a.m. express for Heijo, Korea. Along the stations from Chinchou to Wafangtien, apples, peaches and grapes were being sold in quite attractive baskets and the fruit had an excellent appearance. We found the peaches -white flesh- of excellent quality and also the grapes - green and black varieties.

From Chinchou to Liaoyang very few soybeans were noted planted alone, and from Liaoyang to a few stations below Mukden kaoliang and millet were most extensively grown with very few soybeans in mixed or single plantings.

Leaving Suchaton at 4:00 P.M. and going to Antung we began to see numerous fields of soybeans alone. Corn and

soybeans and kaoliang and soybeans were being grown quite extensively. It was noted that the soybean fields were more general in the hill sections while the mixed plantings were on the lower lands. At the ends of the rows of the fields a few feet of hemp, castor beans, sesame or sunflowers were grown. This is said to be done to keep the cattle cut of the fields.

We arrived at Antung at 7:55 P.M. where we remained over night.

Peiping, China,
August 20, 1930.

Mr. S. J. Morse,
c/o Yamato Hotel,
D a i r e n.

Dear Morse:

I seem to be about as busy as an old hen with some 18 to 24 chickens. Its keeping me scratching to keep up with the procession.

Saturday we went to the Golden Mountains in the vicinity of Wen Chun, some 20 odd miles to the Northwest of Peiping in the Western Hills.

Our object in making this trip was to get additional seed of a wild plum, produced in abundance on plants 18" to 24" in height, which grows on the Golden Mountains.

We got stuck in the mud at a sanatorium in the village of Wen Chun and had to abandon the Dodge and take rickshas from there to Pei An Ho, where we transferred to donkeys.

Golden Mountain is, I should think, something like 6000 to 8000 feet in height. We found the plums all picked on this side so started to make the trip over. It proved to be a steep, hard climb and we only got about two-thirds to three-quarters of the way to the top when we had to abandon the intention of going over the top in order to get back to the hotel that night.

From about half way up to the height we climbed, we found in abundance a beautiful lemon yellow *Heisterocallis*, perhaps *H. citreus*, only comparatively recently found in Chihli Province. We secured a nice lot of seed. We also got seed of one or two other plants, one a small growing *Dentaria*, and quite a number of herbarium specimens of interesting plants.

From a villager we purchased 20 catties of wild plums for 2½ cents Mex. per cattie.

Our letters appear to be like ships, they pass in the

night. Many thanks for yours of August 12th with inclosures. I am returning the one from Mr. Vinall. You will also find inclosed a copy of a letter I am sending to Mr. Lillistrom, Consul at Harbin, concerning seed of the grass Calamagrostis epiceles, for your information. I hope he gets us seed. I am also inclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Morrison, which goes forward today, for your information. You may be interested in the inclosed pictures snapped on the 13th.

Our hot spell appears to be broken, we trust the one at Dalren is also broken.

I fully appreciate what you say about the soybean work in Manchuria, but really there are a few interesting things over here which I think are worth learning.

Your haul of 41 samples of soybeans from Korea was a good one. Do you want me to collect samples here from different localities when I run across them in my field trips?

You are making a record with your P. P. shipments. When I get the boxes I requested you to send me I will have enough material for 4 or 5 packages.

Thanks for your account and itinerary. We will put them, with your letter, in the report.

From your foot-note I judge that Mr. Glepp's new soybean was secured from D. & D.'s / 19186, well, that's fine, and I am much pleased.

We have a hundred or more pictures which I am holding to go with yours of the same dates (maybe) and will be glad to receive your report and pictures at as early a date as possible.

Glad to get Doctor Taylor's letter about the illustrated letter we sent to him before we left Tokyo. I am filing his letter.

Kind regards to all from us all.

Very sincerely yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Horse Agricultural Expedition.

P. S. All of the above mentioned inclosures were mailed to you on August 18th by mistake. Hope they reached you O. K.

P.H.D.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
August 12, 1930.

Mr. F. H. Dorsett,
C/o U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

My dear Dorsett:

I had just started another letter to you when your second letter came so I am beginning all over again. From your letter it is apparent that you have not received my letter in answer to your first one. I understand from the paper that mail is now sent from Mukden through Dairen to Peiping on account of some washouts on the Mukden-Peiping line. Perhaps my letter got started one way and then had to go another way. I hope that you have received it by this time so you won't think I am so filled with soybeans that I have forgotten you entirely.

Inclosed you will find some material for the report and some letters that may be of interest. I have been handed only one D. & M. letter as Mrs. Lewis said that all such mail had been sent you. As yet I have not received a copy of our L.A. for the present fiscal year. I presume that it will come in the course of time but I hope that it will not take as long as my February expense check which is somewhere on the way yet.

Please do not talk about hot weather for it is just about too hot to think. The hot muggy weather still continues though we have been told for the last two weeks that the hot and rainy seasons are over. It rained today and during the past week or so we have had showers. Perhaps this season is unusual. I wish before I go back home that I could strike one little place in the Orient where they do not have unusual weather when I am about.

The letter from Harry Vinall I know will be of interest to you but I am afraid that Harry has written a little late. We have seen this species on several of our hikes in this territory. Last week while north of Chinchow in the mountain region we saw some of this grass and it was dead ripe. We examined several heads but the seed did not seem to be any good. Perhaps you have some connection in Harbin who can get the seed but as I just stated it seems a little late to me. We are going out tomorrow in a region south of Dairen where we saw more or less of this grass earlier in the season and see what we can do.

Your last letter with pictures was very interesting and I will be on the lookout for the sorghum-soy mixture. I am getting pictures of all the mixed plantings that I come across and will greatly appreciate it if you will get the different ones you see. I am in hopes that I will find time during the harvest season to run down and spend a time with you before

P.H.D. -2

finishing up the Manchuria work. As I stated in my previous letter I just can not make plans very far ahead. I will have to hit the high points as they come for my time in this section of the world is getting mighty short.

I am afraid that you are a little wrong on the soybean situation in Manchuria. There are many other things in addition to the transportation and shipping. From recent reports from friends in the middle west the oil industry is coming along by leaps and bounds. Mr. Cartter, my assistant at Holgate, in a recent letter thinks that it going too fast. He is making a trip this summer with Dr. Jamieson of the Oils and Fats Lab. to visit the various soybean oil mills. From this you can see that I will have to get every bit of information possible on storage, analysing, grading (oil, cake and beans), shipping, varieties, methods of culture, etc. etc. I am positive that our best oil yielding beans will come from Manchuria. The soybean oil industry will be the biggest thing and I am going to try and have it from A to Z, that is if my allotment holds out. If it does not I may have to stop at P, Q, R, or S.

We manage to keep busy most of the time for there is not much sight-seeing to be done around here. We manage to send a few packages in to let them know at Washington that we still think of them. The other day we received 41 samples of soybeans from northeastern Korea. Suyetake wrote there for a sample of Zoysia seed and that was the result. This fall I think that we will write to many places asking each for a few Zoysia samples.

Within a few days I will try to get off the notes and pictures to you so that the writing of the report will not be too far behind. As stated in my previous letter I do not care to have the field notes returned as they are in the report and I have them in my notebooks.

We trust that you have survived the ordeal of X-ray exams, and that you still have a spark of life in your body. Please do not take too many chances for some times the doctors are right. We are all quite well and trust that you are all the same.

With kindest regards from all to all, I am

Very sincerely,

(S) W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1930.

Messrs. Dorsett and Morse,
c/o American Consul,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Dorsett and Morse:

I find to my chagrin that I have not acknowledged receipt of your very interesting report of March 1 from Tokyo, which was illustrated with so many fine and informing photographs. The pictures themselves with their legends tell a very interesting story and when balanced up with such a text as I am very sure you could develop, a most interesting and useful article for publication would result.

I presume you have in mind the preparation of such material for publication after your return.

We all rejoice at the news of Dorsett's improvement in health and trust that he will be careful not to overtax his strength during the period of convalescence.

I am just starting for a short trip to the Pacific Northwest and California, during which I expect to stop at Bellingham, Chico, and other places where P. P. I. material has long been growing. I am due back here before the end of August.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Wm. A. Taylor,
Chief of Bureau.

Enclosures.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, August 21, 1930.
Great Wall & Nanking & vicinity,
China.

We left the hotel at seven o'clock this morning for Hsi Chih Men Station, across and outside of the city wall. We arrived there about 7:40 a.m. and at 7:50 a.m. the train pulled out for Nankou where we arrived at 10:35 a.m. We left there about 11 o'clock and arrived at Chinglungchiao, at the Great Wall, about 11:30 a.m.

From the station to where we got onto the Wall is about a mile. In that distance we saw fully half a dozen *Lespedezas*, a light lavender and white *Melilotus*, and a number of other legumes, among them a small flowered pea of some kind, the flowers of which are yellow and bronze, we only saw one plant. We also got what we take to be an *Astragalus* with white flowers. On the Great Wall we also got seed of the yellow sweet clover, *Melilotus* sp.

We returned to Nankou by donkey and had a very pleasant evening's ride, but did not see anything which was different from what we got in the vicinity of the Great Wall.



Negative #45617. Personnel.
A part of the U. S. Agricultural Expedition en route from Peiping to Nankou and the Great Wall. Right to left: Bobbie Dorsett, Peter Liu, and the other gentleman is a Japanese whom we do not know.



Negative #45618. Lespedeza sp. Near Great Wall.

This semi-prostrate variety apparently flowers and fruits in abundance in this region. Herbarium specimens sent in numbered 7092.



Negative #45619. Landscape. Great Wall of China, Chihli, China. Showing a portion of the Great Wall above Nankou.



Negative #45620. Landscape. Great wall, Chihli, China. Showing a somewhat different view of a portion of the Great Wall above Nankou.



Negative #45621. Great Wall, Chihli, China. A view of a portion of the Great Wall of China from the west looking southeast above Nankou.

Negative #45622. *Lespedeza* sp. Near Great Wall. A nearby view of flowering branches of a very free flowering species. Herbarium specimens #7092.





negative # 45623. Landscape. near Chinglungchiao, Chihli, China.
View of the Great Wall of China which shows a portion of this wonder
of the world from a position just above the watch tower to the west, a portion
of which is shown here. The view also shows very well the general
character + appearance of the country here. The wall is reported to
be 1500 miles in length.



negative # 45624. Landscape. Just below the railway station of Chinglungchiao
Chihli, China, above Honkou, looking down the narrow valley and
at the surrounding mountains. This was taken en route
to Honkou.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, August 21, 1930.
En route Heijo, Korea.

We left for the station a little early to have our baggage passed by the Japanese Customs before going into Korea. Our baggage was quickly passed and we left Antung on the 7:50 a.m. train. At Shingishu, Korea, on the opposite side of the Yalu River from Antung, we set our watches ahead one hour.

After leaving Shingishu we entered a very extensive rice paddy section. Soybeans were grown along the edges of the paddies as is so commonly done in Japan. In passing out of this large rice section we began to see mixed crops; soybeans and millet, soybeans and corn, kaoliang and soybeans, kaoliang and mung beans. The millet and soybean fields were very interesting as they were planted in various ways.

We arrived at Heijo (Pyongyang), Korea at 2:18 p.m. and went to the Chosen Railway Hotel. All of the foreign rooms were occupied by representatives of the Corn Products Company and would be so for a year. This company is erecting near Heijo an immense plant for the manufacture of corn products. We arrived in a rain and it continued raining all night.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, August 22, 1930.
Nankou en route to
Ming Tombs, China.

Left Nankou at 8:00 o'clock this morning with six donkeys and donkey boys en route to Ming Tombs.

The treeless Western Hills, along the base of which we travelled for the greater part of the distance, looked as though they were covered with a carpet of green velvet.

It is a poor agricultural country. That is, it is for the most part a thin gravelly clay loam. The crops embrace kaoliang, corn, soybeans, mung beans, cow peas, millet, etc. These crops looked pretty good even if the soil conditions are not especially favorable.

We saw many places where compost has been prepared and in some instances they were in course of preparation. It is usually prepared in low places where water accumulates. Herbage of any kind is cut in small pieces and spread over the ground and then covered with earth and again the green cut herbage is spread over the ground and again covered with earth.

In some instances the shortly cut green herbage is dug into the soil. These piles of compost are from a foot to several feet high and from a few feet wide and long to six feet or more wide and eight feet or more long. We made several pictures which we hope will turn out to be good.

We ate lunch at "Nine Dragon Pool" where several nice springs of clear cool water runs out in abundance. On the way to Yung Lo's Tomb we visited two Tombs and passed one we could not get into because we could not get the

door unlocked.

We arrived at Yung Lo's Tomb about 3:30 p.m. This is the largest of the 13 Tombs and in best repair, but that is not saying much.

Peter Liu arranged with the Captain in charge of the Tombs, who lives here, for us to stay in a Chinese room in the Tomb compound.

Yen served us fried chicken, boiled potatoes, boiled radishes and celery and hot coffee for dinner. We ate dinner from a small table in the open and enjoyed it very much.

In our trip by donkey today from Hankou to Ming Tombs we passed through or very nearby the following villages:

Lung Hu T'ai.

Lao Kung Chuang.

Tai Ping Chuang.

Sau Ling.

Chao Ling.

Ting Ling.



Negative #45625. Green manure compost bed. Near Ming Tombs, Chihli, China. A portion of the U. S. Agricultural Expedition party viewing a green manure compost pile.



Negative #45626. Green Manure. Tai Ping Chuang, China.
A Chinese farmer digging finely chopped green manure into the soil in a low place. This pit has perhaps been used for many years.



Negative #45627. Green manure. Tai Ping Chuang, China.
Preparing to dig in the finely chopped green manure which has been spread over the soil in a low place, where water, in case of rain, collects.



Negative #45628. Green manure. Tai Ping Chuang, China.

A slightly different view from #45629. At the extreme right are bundles of grass, weeds and shrubs to be cut in this manner.



Negative #45629. Green manure. Tai Ping Chuang, China.

Chinese farmers cutting green plants (grass, Vitex and other plants) into small pieces to be dug into the compost pile for top dressing the land for next year's crops.



Negative #45630. Undetermined. Near Ming Tombs.

A quite nearby view of lavender colored flowering spikes of a herbaceous plant which was fairly abundant near Nine Dragon Pool. It would be an addition to herbaceous flowering borders. Herbarium specimens #7105.



Negative #45631. Landscape. Ming Tombs, China.

Fairly nearby view of the Sacrificial Alter and Soul Tower in the background of the 13th Ming Emperor Ch'ung Chen, Ssu Ling Tomb.



Negative #45632. Undetermined. Near Ming Tombs, China.
 Nearby of flowering sprays of a beautiful lavender colored
 flowering herbaceous plants. Herbarium specimens #7105.
 See picture #45630.



Negative #45633. Tiffin. Near Ming Tombs, China.
 A portion of the U. S. Agricultural Expedition at tiffin at
 Nine Dragon Pool en route from Nankou to Ming Tombs. Left
 to right: Yen, (seed cleaner), Liu (interpreter), Bobby
 Dorsett (assistant).



Negative #45634. Iris sp.
 Iris. Ming Tombs, China.
 A nearby view of flowering
 spikes of a rather tall
 growing attractive wild
 iris growing in abundance
 in many places about Peiping.
 Herbarium specimens #7108.



Negative #45635. Undetermined. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.
 Nearby view of a flowering spike of a herbaceous plant
 quite abundant at Ming Tombs. The flowers are pale
 blue in color. Herbarium specimens #7020



Negative #45636. Iris sp. Iris. Ming Tombs, China.

A very attractive rather tall growing iris in Yung Lo's Tomb. They are plentiful here and about Peiping. A little before sunset they are very fine. The flowers are creamy white with purplish green colorings in their throat. Herbarium specimens #7108.

Negative #45637. Architectural. Ming Tombs, China. Interior view of a portion of the Ancestral Hall at Ch'ang Ling, Yung Lo's Tomb, the first Ming Emperor of China, at Ming Tombs, to the northwest of Peiping. This picture was taken about 5:00 p.m. from the west side of the room & looking to the east end. Across the room N. & S. there are 5 of the large pillars 25' on center & a smaller one in each row in the front & back wall. E. & W. there are 10 pillars 25' on centers. The wooden pillars are 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in circumference & something like 40' in height to first cross timber.





Negative #45638. Euonymus sp. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.

A very interesting Euonymus growing naturally in one of the numerous corners made by the steps and three promenade walks about the building. This is extremely ornamental and attractive. This is at Ch'ang Ling, Yung Lo's Tomb, the 1st Ming Emperor.



negative # 45639. Landscape. Nankou, Chihli, China.

View from the elevated bank of the dry river to the East of
Nankou looking to the West to Nankou and the mountains
beyond.



Negative # 45640. Landscape. From the entrance to Tung Ling Tomb looking out over a portion of the valley to the south. This panoramic view gives a very good impression of this region.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, August 22, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

In the morning we visited several Korean vegetable markets to note the farm products handled at this season.

1. Chinese muskmelon (several varieties).
2. Burdock roots.
3. Chinese cabbage (half grown plants).
4. Green peppers (in great abundance).
5. Soybeans (bundles of plants with pods).
6. Sweet potatoes (three varieties).
7. Cabbage.
8. Radishes (white and red).
9. Watermelons.
10. Squash (several varieties).
11. Cucumbers (several varieties).
12. Garlic (green and dry).
13. Onions (green and dry).
14. Egg plants (two varieties).
15. Mung bean sprouts.
16. Peaches.
17. Apples.
18. Pears.
19. Grapes.
20. Plums.

In the afternoon, between showers, we visited grain markets in three different sections of the city. Millet, adsuki beans, mung beans and soybeans were the principal grains. Millet in several different varieties predominated. Not as many varieties of adsuki beans and soybeans ^{were} noted as during our visit here last fall.

U. S. Bureau of
Geology
Washington, D. C.

In the morning the following parties
arrived at the site for the purpose of

1. William H. Murray (Chief)
2. Robert H. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...
13. ...
14. ...
15. ...
16. ...
17. ...
18. ...
19. ...
20. ...

In the afternoon, ...
arrived at the site for the purpose of ...
which ...

During the day ...
not as many ...
as during the ...
...

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, August 23, 1930.
Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.

We left Yung Lo's Tomb, where we stayed last night and will stay again tonight, and visited the following Ming Tombs in the order given.

Hung Hsi, the second Ming Emperor's Tomb called Hsien Ling. Hung Hsi was the son of Yung Lo. This Tomb is similar to Yung Lo's but not so large and extensive. This Tomb is in pretty bad shape.

From here we went to the tomb of Hsuan Te. The tomb is called Ching Ling. Hsuan Te was the third Ming Emperor. Here we made a 3x4 picture. This Tomb is also in pretty bad shape.

From this Tomb we went to the Tomb of Cheng Tung, the fourth Ming Emperor, whose tomb is called Yii Ling. The Tomb is very badly out of repair. We made a 5 x 7 picture from the front entrance gate to show the ruins.

The next Emperor's Tomb visited was that of Ch'eng Hua, the fifth Ming Emperor of China whose Tomb is known as Mac Ling. Owing to the fact that the ascent at the left side of the Soul Tower which leads to the top of the circular wall around the grave mound or hill, we were not able to reach the circular promenade and had to forego the pleasure of walking around the top of this circular wall.

From here we went to the Tomb of Hung Chih Ming, the sixth Emperor whose tomb is known as Tai Ling. We found this in rather bad condition and out of repair. Our next stop was at the Tomb of the seventh Ming Emperor, Cheng Te,

or Kang Ling. Here the entrance gate is down and the Ancestral Hall is almost gone. We could not get on the circular wall on account of the runway at the left side of the Soul Tower being down to such an extent that it was impossible to go up.

We returned to Yung Lo's Tomb, where we are stopping, from here and after having tiffin and a little rest we went to the Ch'ing Ling Tomb, that of T'ai Ch'ang, the eleventh Ming Emperor. This Tomb is at the base of the mountains on the East side of the valley. We did not find anything here in the way of plants of any special value. The gate at the front is gone and the Ancestral or Reception Hall is in bad shape, as was also the roof of the Soul Tower. The general construction followed the plan of the other Tombs with one exception, that of the wall about the mound or grave. In this instance, it is square at the west end where connected with the Soul Tower and is oblong and circular at the east end.

From here we went to the Tomb of Ching Tai, the twelfth Ming Emperor; this tomb is called Te Ling. Here we found the front gate down and the Ancestral Hall in bad shape, as was also the roof of the Soul Tower. The runway on the left of the Soul Tower was in a bad way, but we were able to negotiate it and get to the top of the circular wall. The walk or promenade on top of the circular wall, and also the oblong one, are about eight feet wide. We stepped the Soul Tower and found it to be, with its extending base of about 30" on each side, 23 x 23 steps or about 69 feet square. The distance from one side of the base of the Soul Tower around

the circular walk, walking practically in the center, was 512 steps plus 23 steps across Soul Tower which makes a total of about 1605 feet. We did not find any plants or trees here of any special interest.

The next and last of the 13 Tombs visited during yesterday and today was that of Chia Ching Ming, the eighth Emperor whose tomb is known as Yung Ling. This tomb was locked and we had to get the key from the village keeper nearby in order to get in. The first entrance gate was not so thick through as at the other tombs. The second gate building and Ancestral Hall was in fair condition. On each side of this is a gateway. At both sides of this building is an oak tree, Quercus sp. which is different from any we have seen. The long narrow pointed leaves are quite deeply and regularly serrated, and each serration extends into what looks to be a spine but it is soft. The acorns are rather small, that is not so large as the acorns on the broad leaved oaks at Yung Lo's Tomb, and are about half covered with a bur, the fuzzy ends of which almost cover the acorn. We collected herbarium specimens and gave them #7116. This is really a very handsome tree.

The Soul Tower at this tomb is built entirely of rock and marble and is in really excellent shape and quite handsome. The large tablet in the Soul Tower is a beautiful piece of marble on a marble base. It is in the center of the building with four large archways, each of these are about 18' at the base and perhaps the same at the highest part of the arch. The Soul Tower is as are the others, about 69' square. At this Tomb there is an entrance and

ascent to the circular wall about the hill and lime and earth made Tomb, on each side of the Soul Tower. At the 12 other Tombs we have visited and got into, we couldn't get into one Tomb, that of Wan Li Ming, the 10th Emperor, because we could not get the gate unlocked, all had but one entrance ascent to the wall about the grave.

The circular wall at the Yung Ling Tomb is about 20 feet wide on the inside, and 995 steps around, walking in the center, or 2985 feet beginning at the base of one side of the Soul Tower and ending at the other side of the Soul Tower. The inner and outer walls extend about 60" in height above the paved walk. The lower stones which are continuous for the entire distance measure $17\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, $36\frac{1}{2}$ " high and $37\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The next course of stones have a space of $12\frac{1}{2}$ " between the ends. The stones are $17\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 15" high, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Each of these stones are capped with one $17\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 15" high and 25" long. The three layers of stone all appear to be of marble.

For the greater part of the distance around this wall, the two top layers of stone are not on the wall but are lying on the walk near the base layer. We could not learn whether or not the wall had ever been completed or whether the stones on the walk had been removed after the wall was completed.

We found the following collection of trees at this Tomb:

Quercus sp. The narrow leaved oak already noted.
Quercus sp. Broad leaved oak.
Pinus sp. Ordinary Chinese pine.
 " bungiana white bark pine.
 Chinese cedar.

At the other Tombs we found cedar or broad leaved oak

and sometimes the ordinary pine or a combination of three trees.

This, in some respects, is a much grander Tomb than any of the others except perhaps that of Yung Lo's, which is the only one visited by perhaps more than 90% of the tourists which go to the Ming Tombs. To us it proved just as interesting or perhaps even a little more so than that of Yung Lo's Tomb where we have spent two nights.

After supper, we made arrangements with the Captain, who is in charge of all the 13 Tombs and lives at Yung Lo's, to get for us in season, seed of the following:

The acorns from the two long leaved species at the Yung Ling Tomb, also five or ten additional catties of seed of this species if trees can be located. Three or four catties of the white bark pine seed, Pinus bursiana, from trees at the Yung Ling Tomb. Four or five catties of the broad leaved oak, Quercus sp., which is in abundance at Yung Lo's Tomb, and three or four catties of the round or more or less flattened headed pines, Pinus sp., at the same Tomb. See picture #45642.

The Ming Emperors in the order of their reign, and the name of the tomb of each is given below.

Emperor.	Tomb Name.
1. Yung Lo.	Ch'ang Ling.
2. Hung Hsi.	Hsien Ling.
3. Hsuan Te.	Ching Ling.
4. Cheng Tung.	Yi Ling.
5. Ch'eng Hua.	Mao Ling.
6. Hung Chih.	Tai Ling.
7. Cheng Te.	Kang Ling.
8. Chia Ching.	Yung Ling.
9. Lung Ch'ing.	Chao Ling.
10. Wan Li.	Ting Ling.
11. T'ai Chang.	Ching Ling.
12. Ching Tai.	Te Ling.
13. Ch'ung Chen.	Ssu Ling.

Negative #45641. Undetermined. Ming Tombs, Chinli, China.
These plants were collected outside of the Tomb (Yung Lo's)
along the side of a ravine among the rocks and were arranged
on the stone steps of one of the towers in the Tomb compound.
The flowers very much resemble violets both in shape and
color. This plant should be good for rockeries in shady
moist situations. Seed and herbarium specimens #7032.



Negative #45642. *Pinus* sp. Pine. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.
These two trees are on the left of the main entrance gate to
Yung Lo's Tomb as one enters, on the inside. These and
other trees of this same species here and in other Tombs are
interesting specimens.





Negative #45643. Yung Lo's Tomb. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China. View through the central archway of the gate just back of the Ancestral Hall showing something of the vegetation and between the two posts, each surmounted by a marble lion, the Soul Tower of the Tomb. Before the Soul Tower are the Sacrificial Vessels.



Negative #45644. Landscape. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.

A vista view from the west side of the circular wall and walk around the hill where the body of the 1st Ming Emperor is buried. View out over the valley to the west showing farms and orchards of persimmons, apricots and other fruit. In the distance are more of the Ming Tombs.

Negative #45645. Landscape. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.

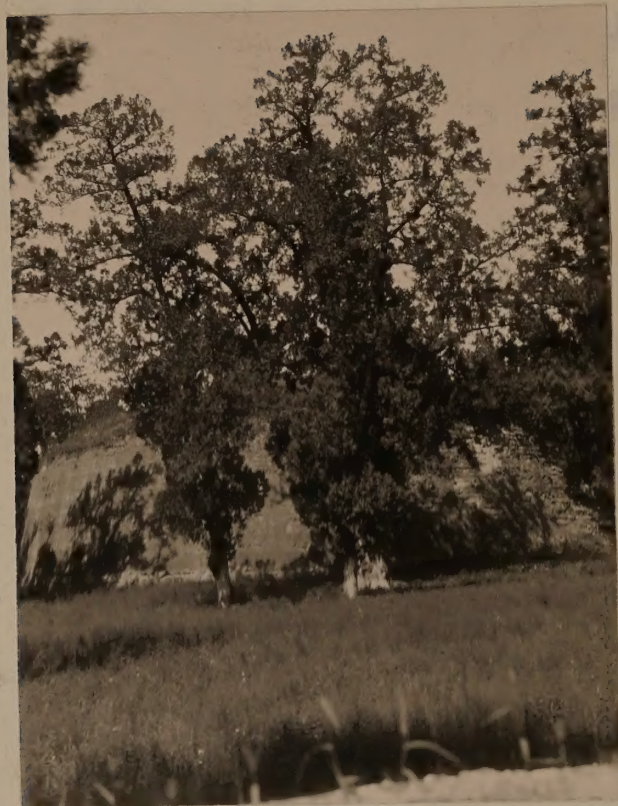
Vista view from the circular wall and walk about the grave of Yung Lo looking northwest over orchards of Chinese persimmons and other fruits, but especially the former. Three other Tombs are in plain view. Behind the center one is a fourth Tomb.



Negative #45646. Ruines of the Yü Ling Tomb of the Cheng Tung Ming Emperor. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China.

View from the tumbled down gateway looking at the Ancestral Hall in ruins in the foreground and beyond, the crumbling roof of the Soul Tower. Some of the other 12 Tombs are almost as delapidated as this one.





Negative #45647. Landscape. Ming Tombs, Chihli, China. Hsuen Te Ming's Tomb, known as Ching Ling, showing the huge stone mound (lime and earth stone) in the center of the hill which is surrounded by a circular wall and walk. This was taken from the walk. The grave was several hundred feet away.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, August 23, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

In the morning we went out to the Heian Nando Prefecture Seed and Nursery Farm where we met the assistant director, Mr. Shirakura. This farm is located about two miles out of Heijo and many lines of crop experiments are being conducted. More work is being done in the improvement of millet than any other crop. Breeding work and variety tests are also being conducted with corn, kaoliang, cotton, sugar beets, and adzuki beans. No breeding work is being done with soybeans but eighty varieties are being grown in increase plots for distribution to seed and nursery farms and agricultural societies in this prefecture. Most of these varieties are improved native sorts and many looked very promising as forage and grain varieties. Mr. Shirakura thought we would be interested in obtaining the native varieties grown throughout the prefecture and will have samples collected from each village for us this fall.

On our return to Heijo, we looked over the flora as we went along and found a wild yellow flowered Melilotus with seed just maturing. This species grows much higher and is more branching than the one we found in Manchuria.

The wild soybean was also found growing abundantly in waste places. The plants here appear to be somewhat different from those in Manchuria. The Korean plants have much larger leaves of a little different shape.

Plants of the wild adzuki bean and the wild mung bean were also found. The former is very vining while the latter

is a bush type. Both species are now in full bloom.

Lespedezas of several different species were found but all were just in bloom. The Korean Lespedeza so popular now in the United States was very abundant along the sides of roads and paths.



Negative #45648. Melilotus sp. Sweet clover. Heijo, Chosen.
A yellow flowered Melilotus sp. found on the outskirts of
Heijo. It is from 5-6 feet high and just beginning to
mature seed. Makes a very rank growth.

Negative #45649. Sola
ussuriensis. Wild soybean.
View of wild soybean plants
growing along roadside on out-
skirts of Heijo. These plants
appear different from the wild
soybean found in Manchuria and
Japan. The leaves are larger
and of somewhat different
shape. The plants, however,
(cont'd on next page).



are very viny and are now just about past full bloom.



Negative #45650. Soja max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
Field of an improved variety of soybeans for seed increase
on the Heian Nando Prefecture Seed and Nursery farm about
two miles out of Heijo. Mr. Shirakura, Director of Farm
at the right and Mr. Suyetake at the left.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, August 24, 1930.
Ming Tombs enroute to
Tang Shan, China.

We left Yung Lo's Tomb at 7:30 a.m. by donkey train enroute to Tang Shan where we will spend the night and if conditions there are favorable for collecting, maybe another day or so.

It was a hot ride down and out of the Ming Tomb Valley and through the other vallies to Tang Shan where we arrived about 2:00 p.m.

The entire distance was through a farming region where we saw the usual farm crops, kaoliang, corn, millet, soy, mung and adsuki beans and peanuts growing.

At Tang Shan we enjoyed a wonderful natural hot springs bath and about seven o'clock a very good dinner and then a good night's rest, for we were protected from mosquitoes and flies.

The villages passed from Ming Tombs to Tang Shan are as follows:

Ta Hung Men.
Nien Tou,
Chang Ping Hsien.
Nan Shao (had lunch here).
Shih Tzu Ying.
Ta Tang Shan.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow, and after them a picture of a painting of the Ming Tombs region.



Negative #45651. Tiffin out of doors. Nan Shao, Chihli, China. A portion of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture expedition at tiffin enroute from Ming Tombs to Tang Shan on their way back to Peiping.



Negative #45652. Camp life. Nan Shao, Chihli, China. Tiffin in the open at the above village while enroute from Ming Tombs to Tang Shan. A few of the curious of the village.



negative # 45653. Landscape -

From a mountain side enroute by donkey train from Nankow to Ming Tomb. It shows something of the farming area and persimmon orchards in this region. The persimmon and other fruit orchards are for the most part along the foot-hills of the mountains.



negative #45654. Landscape. View from a raised area shortly after crossing the dry river Chi Kung Chiao in the Ming Tomb valley and a little more than half way from the Tomb to the avenue of marble statues, looking north back up the valley to the Tomb and mountains. This panoramic view gives a sweep of the region not possible with any still camera we have, and from it one gets a good impression of the region, valley + mountains.



Negative #45655. Landscape. Ming Tomb Region, Chihli, China.

A panoramic view from a small bridge a short distance from Ming Tomb looking in a northwesterly direction. Near the center of the picture at the foothills are to be seen two of the Ming Tombs. This gives a very good view of the sweep of the valley in this direction.

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negative # 45656. Landscape. Near La Ling Shan, Chihli, China.
From the side of the mountain just above a large spring (at the left of
picture) which makes possible the growing of this wide expanse of
rice, the staff of life of Oriental people. This is within a mile
or two of Long Shan Hot Springs.



A slightly tinted photograph of a painting of the Ming Tomb Valley and surrounding foothills and mountains. (See following page for more detailed description.)

This picture gives a better impression of the location of the 13 Tombs and of the approach than anything we have seen. Much of what is shown here is pretty well in ruin or entirely passed away. From right to left, the fourth Tomb, Ch'ang Ling, that of Yung Lo, the 1st Ming Emperor, is practically the only one visited by tourists. It is one of, if not the largest, of the 13 Tombs, and in general is, perhaps in best repair.

The second Tomb from the right, Yung Ling, that of the 8th Ming Emperor of China, Chia Ching, we think is fully as interesting and in some respects even more interesting than that of Yung Lo.

In this Chia Ching Tomb, the Soul Tower is all of stone and marble and there are two approaches, one on each side of the Soul Tower, to the circular wall, and a 20 foot wide walk on the top of the wall, extending in a circle some 1500 feet or more around the large artificial tomb at the center of the inclosure.

The variety of trees are more numerous and interesting than any of the other 12 Tombs.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, August 24, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

A visit was made to the Botandai Section, a rather hilly and woody section northeast of Heijo to look over the wild plants. This section was found rather rich in legumes, especially lespedezas. Many of these species are the same as we have observed in the hill regions in South Manchuria. A Desmodium sp. was found which we observed in different places in Hokkaido last season.

One of the surprising things was the kudzu found on the hillsides. The plants were nearly all past bloom and many had full grown pods. It will be interesting to try out seed in comparison with that collected on the Main Island and in Manchuria.

In several places a yellow-flowered Melilotus sp. was found but appeared quite different from that of which seed was collected yesterday. That of today grows only 3-4 feet high, has rather narrow leaves, and is now in full bloom.

A species of vetch was found growing abundantly everywhere. It makes a large growth, but at present is in full bloom.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, August 25, 1930.
Tang Shan, Chihli, China.

During the night we had quite a hard rain and today it is cloudy and since about 10 o'clock has been raining.

After a breakfast of porridge, eggs, toast, jam and coffee, we strolled through a park adjacent to the hotel and picked up several herbarium specimens.

The most interesting among them is a red and yellow flowered legume #7119, identical, we think, with the single plant #7079 collected at the Great Wall of China.

This legume is very much like what D. & D. collected in N. W. Manchuria near the Mongolian border in 1925 and sent in as a *Medicago falcata*. The plants #7079 and 7119 in addition to narrow leaves and yellow inside and reddish brown outside, small pea-shaped flowers, which gives them a bronze like appearance, bears rather short flat pea pods.

This species occurs in considerable quantity on the clay bank on the south side of the lake and several other places in the park. We hope to get seed of this later on.

On account of the rain and other conditions and lack of any nearby collecting field, we plan to return this afternoon to headquarters in Peiping.

We have had an interesting and quite satisfactory five day exploration trip, during which we not only saw a lot of interesting things other than plant material, but secured quite a nice lot of herbarium material and some seed and also made a number of pictures which we hope will turn out to be good, and in addition made arrangements to get later

on, seed of two species of pine and two of oak.

Altogether the trip has been most interesting and satisfactory.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday August 25, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

In the morning we went on a plant collecting trip in the Botandai and collected the following species. It is quite evident that in our trip to Korea last fall we collected seed of several of these species.

Lespedezia spp.	-----4.
Phaseolus sp.	-----1.
Grass spp.	-----5.
Vitis sp.	-----1.
Melilotus sp.	-----1.
Pueraria sp.	-----1.
Pueraria sp. (leaf-spot)	-----1.
Desmodium sp.	-----1.
Vicia sp.	-----1.

Some of the grain markets in West Heijo were visited in the afternoon. Millet seed predominated followed by adzuki beans and mung beans. Only one or two soybean varieties were found at each store. The soybean stock at this season is low and some of the dealers advised they would not have a full stock of varieties until the arrival of the new crop. We succeeded in collecting eleven samples of soybeans which appeared interesting for trial.



Negative #45657. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Heijo, Chosen. Mung beans on mats in front of a Korean grain merchant's store. Mung beans are used for sprouts and in making a sort of batter cake when ground.



Negative #45658. General view. Heijo, Chosen. General view of the Botandai Region near Heijo. This section was found to contain a large number of legumes and grasses.



Negative #45659. Eueraria thunbergiana. Kudzu. Heijo, Chosen. View of bundles of kudzu vines (about 5 feet long) curing in the sun. When cured these vines are used in making handles for baskets, tea pots, etc., and also in the binding of bamboo ornaments.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tang Shan en route to
Peiping, Chihli, China.
Tuesday, August 26, 1930.

This has been an extremely fine day; bright sunshine and not too hot. We left the Tang Shan Hotel about 9:30 a.m. by means of two donkeys and four rikshas.

Up to the time we left the telephone was still out of commission and we did not have any word from Peiping about the auto we ordered out yesterday and which we learned by messenger got stuck in the mud. We therefore determined to be on the safe side, and if possible make the eight mile to the railroad station by donkey and rikshas and then by train to Peiping.

On account of the heavy rains the night before and the constant slow rain all day Monday, the road was muddy and the going hard for the boys who were bare footed and had nothing on but trunks. When the mud was too deep we got out and walked.

After traveling some five miles or so of the distance to the railroad station where we planned to take a train about two o'clock, we met the auto from Peiping which left there about 9:00 a.m. for Tang Shan to get us. The car which started for us yesterday over the shorter road, got stuck and did not get back to Peiping until about 11 o'clock at night.

We arrived at our headquarters at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits about 2:00 p.m. and were glad to get back.

We found a letter from Mr. W. J. Morse, also his pictures to August 16th made in connection with his work as well as his field notes from July 5th to August 16th, waiting for us at the hotel.

We also received an official letter from Mr. A. D. Shamel of Riverside, California, as well as personal mail.

As soon as we got unpacked we went to work changing the blotters on our herbarium specimens, both those collected on this trip and the ones in press when we left a week ago. All were in very good condition.

On our way in to Peiping in the car we crossed what is known as the Marco Polo Bridge which spans the Yung Ting Ho River.

"The bridge is known among resident foreigners as the Marco Polo Bridge, for the fact of its being mentioned in the chronicle of Marco Polo's travels, when the Venitian visited the court of Kublai Khan in the latter part of the 13th century."

The bridge is even now in fairly good condition.

"Its length is 900 feet, 24feet wide and it has railings on the sides. Each of the 140 pillars of which is capped with a stone lion of exquisit workmanship."

We stopped here long enough to make a few pictures.



Negative #45660. Landscape. Tang Shan Park, Chihli, China.
Looking across a portion of a small lake showing an attractive
portion of the park, and rather pleasing reflections in
the still water of the lake.

Negative #45661. Landscape. Tang Shan Park, Chihli, China.
Nearby view of an attractive rough stone entrance to a Chinese
house in the above park.

This, we think, was more attractive in nature than it
appears to be here.





Negative #45662. Crouching stone lion. Sha Ho, Chihli, China.
A nearby view of one of the crouching stone lions at the
Marco Polo Bridge, northwest of Peiping.



Negative #45663. Marco Polo Bridge. Sha Ho, China.
View of the west side of the bridge from the south-
west.

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Negative #45664, Marco Polo Bridge. Sha Ho, China.

View of a good portion of the Marco Polo Bridge across the Sha Ho River from the northwest on the upper side of the bridge. (This river is also called YungTing Ho.)



Negative #45665. Marco Polo Bridge. Sha Ho, Chihli, China.

View somewhat distant from up stream and to the southwest showing the south end and all the arches of this famous bridge.





Negative #45666. Marco Polo Bridge. Sha Ho, Chihli, China.
A nearby view of a crouching lion on a butress of the lower
side of the north end of the bridge.

Negative #45667. Marco Polo Bridge. Sha Ho, Chihli, China.

View fairly nearby of the eastern side of this historic bridge from near the southeast corner.



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Negative #45668. Marco Polo Bridge, Sha Ho, Chihli, China.
View from the north end of the bridge showing the dividing
rock wall and low curb along the center of the bridge, also
a large tablet at the left.

Negative # 45669. Marco Polo Bridge, Sha Ho, Chihli, China.

View from the south end showing the center stone curbing and the smoother road on the left and flag stone paved portion (for carts) on the right.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, August 26, 1930.
Kosai, Chosen.

We took an early morning bus for Kosai about 30 miles northeast of Heijo and went to the Kosai Village Agricultural Society. We met Mr. Tajima the agricultural director who gave us information concerning crops in Kosai county. About 60 per cent of the total cultivated area of the county is devoted to paddy and upland rice. Millet, kaoliang, adsuki beans, mung beans and soybeans are quite extensively grown but mainly in the hill and mountain regions. About 25,000 koku (125,000 bus.) of soybeans are produced. Very few soybeans are produced for the sale of the seed. They are used chiefly for cattle feed, and for home use as miso, soy sauce and boiled beans. Adsuki beans and millet are the principal foods and more attention is given the culture of adsuki beans than other crops.

On the way from Kosai to Heijo the various mixed plantings in which soybeans were included, were noted as follows:

1. Soybeans and kaoliang.
2. Soybeans, millet, adsuki beans.
3. Soybeans, mung beans, buckwheat.
4. Soybeans, castor beans.
5. Soybeans, melons.
6. Soybeans, corn (several methods).
7. Soybeans, millet (several methods).
8. Soybeans, mung beans.



Negative #45670. Soia max. Soybean. Kosai, Chosen.

Field of soybeans and millet. The millet in 21 inch rows and soybeans planted between two rows of millet. Every alternate middle is planted to soybeans.



Negative #45671. Soia max. Soybean. Kosai, Chosen.

Buckwheat, mung beans and soybeans in same row. This mixed planting is quite common in this region.



Negative #45672. Soja max. Soybeans. Kosai, Chosen.
Mixed planting of soybeans and millet. Soybeans were planted
at the edge of the millet rows when the millet was 2 inches
high. Millet has just been harvested.



Negative #45673. Soja max. Soybean. Kosai, Chosen.
Soybean and millet field. The millet has just been harvested
and the Korean boy is cutting the heads from the millet
plants. Soybeans planted at intervals of about 8 feet
along side of millet row.



negative # 45674. Sajamay. Soybean. Posen, Chosen.
 View of soybean and millet field. Millet has just been cut and the
 heads are being cut off the plants. The millet is planted the latter
 part of April and the soybeans about two weeks later in hills at the
 side of the millet rows and at intervals of about 15 feet.

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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, August 27, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Worked on herbarium specimens, pictures and quarterly trip report.

We also went to the bank and deposited two of our Government reimbursement checks and purchased local dollars with the third one. The exchange today was \$351.

We are beginning to catch up, to some extent, with the typing of our trip reports and of this we are glad.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, August 27, 1930.
Chuwa, Chosen.

We left on the 9:30 a.m. sized train for Chuwa, south of Heijo and went at once to the Village Agricultural Society where we met the Village Master and an agricultural engineer. We were told that the west side of the county grows principally paddy and upland rice while on the east side soybeans, millet, kaoliang, mung beans and adzuki beans were the leading crops.

Soybeans are quite generally grown alone but are also grown quite extensively with other crops as corn, millet and kaoliang. Large seeded varieties are grown in the mixed plantings while in single crop plantings the small seeded varieties are used. Native Korean varieties are chiefly grown though the Society has tried to persuade the farmers to grow the Heijo and Hokkaido which are improved varieties. Soybeans are quite generally grown in this county as a cash grain crop and are also used by the farmers as a feed for oxen and in the home manufacture of miso and soy sauce. A large number of native varieties are grown in the county and the Village Master

promised to collect and send us samples this fall.

After our visit to the Agricultural Society we took the main road to Heijo, a distance of about fifteen miles from Chuwa. The growing of gourds on the roofs was an interesting feature of the Korean farm houses.

About one mile out of Chuwa we found a large patch of Aeschynomene indica, a plot of which was observed last year in the green manure experiments at the Kotonri Experiment Station, Hokkaido. It seemed to us a very promising green manure crop but we were not able to find out anything definite as to the source of seed except that it came from Korea. Some of the plants in the patch had mature seed so we were able to collect a small sample.

Along the way we saw many excellent fields of soybeans alone and in mixed plantings with corn, kaoliang and millet. Various methods were used in these mixed plantings. Mixed plantings of buckwheat, mung beans and adzuki beans were noted and occasionally a field of this mixed planting contained soybeans. We were fortunate in finding in a ravine some raspberries and collected seed. The species appears to be the same as obtained in Hokkaido and Manchuria. Small fields of native cotton just beginning to mature were seen here and there. Sesame was found in mixed plantings, scattered rather thinly.



Negative #45675. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

Field of soybeans, and field of kaoliang in farming section about 12 miles north of Chuwa.



Negative #45676. Cucurbita sp. Gourd. Chuwa, Chosen.

View of gourds growing on the thatched roof of a Korean farm house about one mile north of Chuwa. This "roof garden" practice was noted quite generally throughout the day.



Negative #45677. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Chuwa, Chosen. Close-up view of field of buckwheat and mung beans. Planted in 21 inch rows and on ridges. Buckwheat and mung beans are very generally planted together in the Chuwa section.

K. Port

Negative #45678. Glycine max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen. An excellent field of a native variety of soybeans about two miles north of Chuwa.



Negative #45679. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.
Field of soybeans and corn about 6 miles north of Chuwa.
Corn plants in rows about 8 feet apart and hills of soybeans
between the hills of corn (1 plant per hill).



Negative #45680. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.
Field of soybeans and millet. Hills of soybeans planted
about every four feet along side of the millet rows. Millet
planted the latter part of April and beans about two weeks
later.



Negative #45681. Solia max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

An excellent field of soybeans about three miles north of Chuwa. Planted in 21 inch hills on ridges.



Negative #45682. Solia max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

Field of soybeans and kaoliang in 21 inch rows on ridges. Kaoliang hills about three feet apart with hill of soybeans between. soybeans planted about two weeks later than the kaoliang.



Negative #45683. Soia max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.
General view of soybean fields in valley about 12 miles
north of Chuwa. Beans are in 21 inch rows on ridges.



Negative #45684. Soia max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.
Field of millet and soybeans. Hills of soybeans are plant-
ed about every 15 feet apart along the millet row when the
millet plants are about 2 inches high. Taken about 12
miles north of Chuwa.



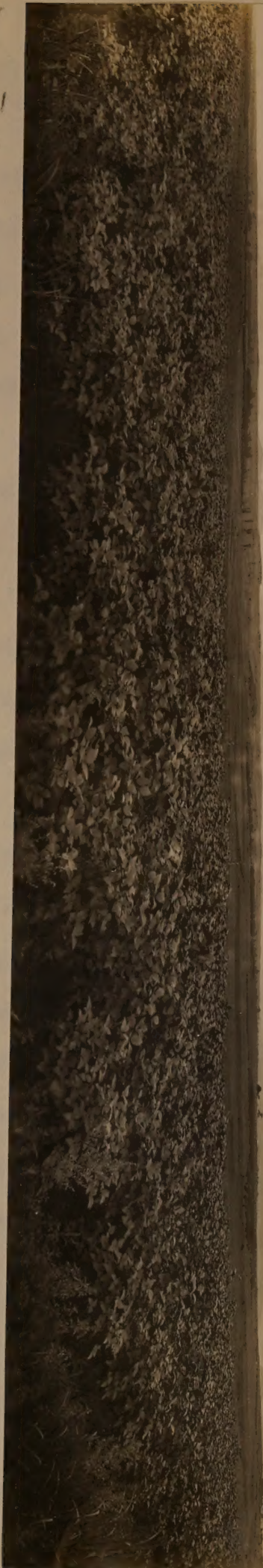
Negative #45685. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

Field of soybeans and millet with millet plants just harvested. Hills of soybeans along side millet row are about 15 feet apart. Millet planted latter part of April and the soybeans two weeks later.



Negative #45686. Soja max. Soybean. Chuwa, Chosen.

Field of soybeans and kaoliang. In 21 inch rows on ridges. Kaoliang planted latter part of April and beans planted two weeks later. Kaoliang about 3' apart & hill of soybeans between kaoliang hills.



Negative #45677.

~~Sagebrush~~. Sagebrush. Chuvash, Chuvash.

Several rows of farming sections about 12 miles north of Chuvash showing large fields of sagebrush in the foreground.



negative #45677. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Chuwa, Chosen.

From right to center in foreground: a field of young beans and buckwheat.
 Back of this field is a line on the edge of buckwheat and mung bean field.
 To the left a field of corn and soybeans.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, August 28, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

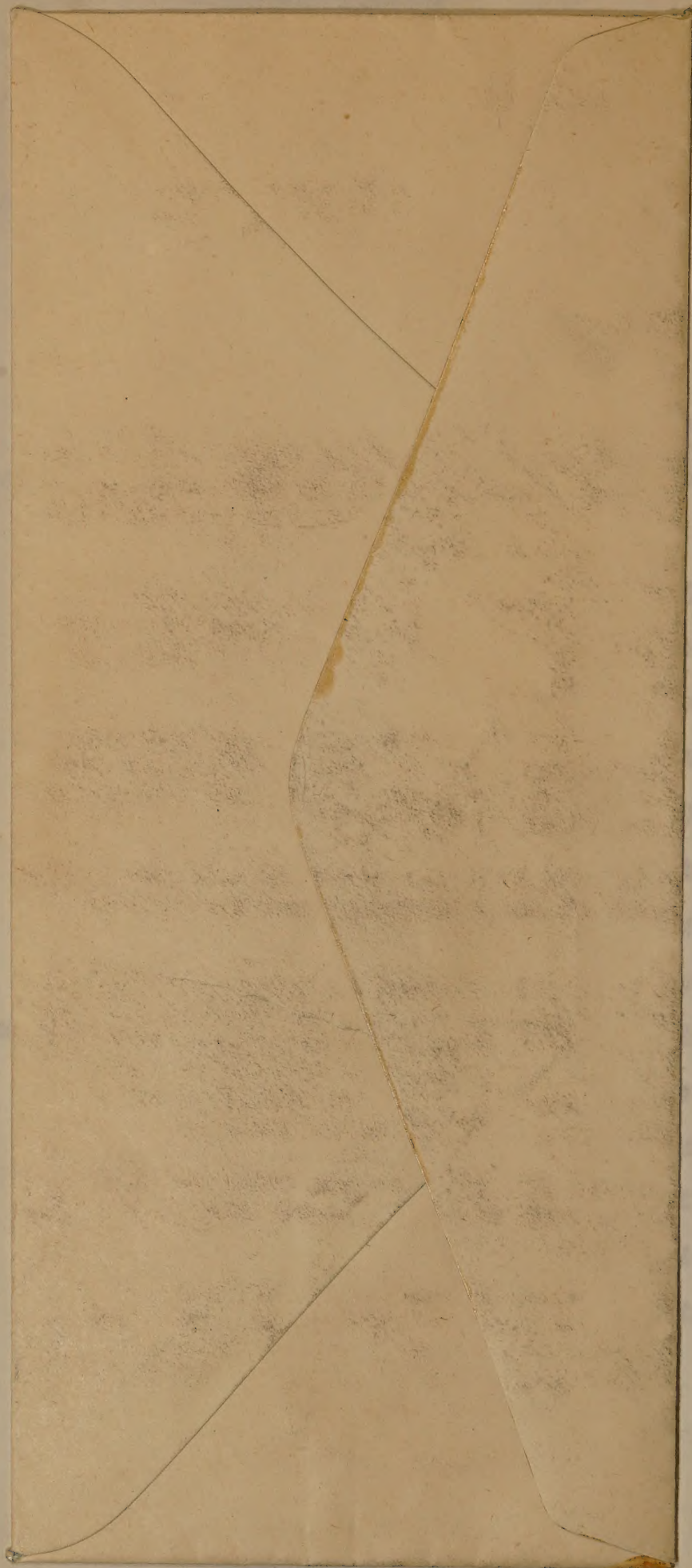
We were surprised this morning to read in the morning paper that yesterday morning Peiping was bombed by air-planes.

When I left the Wagons-Lits Hotel for the bank I heard air planes and saw people in the street looking skyward, apparently looking at them or for them. I glanced up but not locating them and not being especially interested, proceeded on my way to the bank. When I transacted the business I went to the bank to attend to, I returned to the hotel without knowing anything of the bombing.

The bombing was confined, practically to regions in the vicinity of the Winter Palace, where the activities of the officials interested in forming what is known as a "Northern Government" have their headquarters.

In the raid of August 27th one Chinese received slight injuries from the result of the explosion of a bomb, but otherwise no serious damage resulted. None of the bombs dropped fell on buildings and therefore only holes were blown in the ground where the bombs fell and exploded. It was reported that several of those dropped failed to explode.

Worked on official correspondence, writing legends for pictures, worked with herbarium material and attending to other official duties.



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Peiping, China,
August 28, 1930.

Mr. Julian Arnold,
U. S. Commercial Attache,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I have been in Peiping for a little over a month and am glad to say that I am feeling quite my old self again and am enjoying searching in this region for new and interesting plants for trial in America.

I was very much in hopes that I might have the pleasure of seeing you, but upon inquiry about you when we arrived, I was advised that you had gone to Shanghai a few days before my arrival.

A few days ago we were in the vicinity of Tientsin and made a number of pictures of Chinese farmers removing fiber from a species of Abutilon, known as "American jute" and by the Chinese as "Ching an".

I am wondering if you have a report or any statistics relative to the extent of this industry and the use of the fiber.

This plant, as I recall, is not in very good repute in America, but owing to the fact that we find it is used more or less here as a catch crop when and where the land is too moist for the planting of wheat and other farm crops, it occurs to me that it might be utilized in a similar way, to advantage, in the United States.

I will be very much obliged for any data and information you may be in a position to give me concerning this crop and its utilization.

Assuring you of my hearty appreciation of whatever you are able to do for me in this connection, and trusting that I may have the very great pleasure of seeing you before we leave China, which will probably be in December, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

PHD/ra.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM : THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY

RE : [Illegible]
[Illegible]
[Illegible]
[Illegible]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Illegible Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Illegible Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Illegible Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Illegible Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Illegible Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Illegible Signature]

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, August 28, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

In the morning we visited a grain market and a general market on the outskirts of Heijo. At the general market - outdoors - we found the farmers had brought in the following:

1. Red peppers (mostly).
2. Peaches (about half grown).
3. Apples (several varieties - green and very poor).
4. Egg plant (2 varieties).
5. Cucumbers.
6. Plums (3 or 4 varieties).
7. Muskmelons (several varieties).
8. Chinese cabbage (half grown plants).
9. Corn (roasting ears - but very hard).
10. Pears (several varieties - rather poor).
11. Radishes.
12. Sweet potatoes.

On the way to the grain market we saw a Korean boy grinding soaked mung beans into a paste with a hand stone grinder. The beans are soaked, then rubbed and the green skins washed off. Chopped red peppers and garlic were added to the bean paste and made into small batter or pan cakes by frying on a sheet iron.

At the grain market we found about the same conditions as observed on a visit recently to a grain section in another part of the city. The principal grains were millet, adzuki beans, mung beans and a few varieties of soybeans. We collected four rather interesting varieties of soybeans.

We visited the branch office of the Grain Inspection Office of the Heian Nanto Prefecture to obtain some information on soybeans. We were given general information on production and shipping of soybeans in the prefecture. Last season - November 1, 1928 to November 1, 1929, 263,090 bags of two bushels each were inspected and shipped out from various

points in the prefecture. The Noda Soy Sauce Co. obtains most of its soybeans from here. The beans are shipped entirely to the Main Island for miso, soy sauce and natto.



Negative #45689. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Hailjo, Chosen.

View of Korean boy grinding soaked mung beans into bean paste. Chopped garlic and red peppers are added to the bean paste. The batter is fried on a hot griddle in the form of pan cakes. They sell for one sen each.



Negative #45690. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Hailjo, Chosen. View of Korean boy grinding soaked mung beans into bean paste for making batter cakes. Chopped garlic & red peppers are added to the bean paste and the batter made in the form of batter cakes and fried on hot griddle.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, August 29, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Conferred with Dr. Franz Easer at the Wagons-Lits Hotel today concerning my condition.

He suggested that I refrain from acid foods and soups; that I reduce the amount of meat I have been eating and increase my vegetable diet, and drink only sufficient water to stay my thirst. He advised me to use the lift at the hotel to go up to my quarters and if I found it necessary in my work to ascend mountains to use donkeys or a chair, but that in the valleys or on more or less level ground, I could do as much agricultural exploration work as I desire.

Today we remained at headquarters and worked with our herbarium specimens, photographs and field note reports.

We also put up two parcel post packages numbers 3-P and 4-P, the first of herbarium specimens, the other of seed and plant material.

These packages will be delivered to the American Legation in ample time to be included in the next diplomatic pouch for Washington, D. C.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, August 29, 1930.
Hailo, Chosen.

Rained all night and nearly all of the morning. We went to the Grain Inspection Office where we met Mr. Matsumoto, Chief Inspector from Chinnampo, who came to inspect 500 bags of beans but on account of rain the inspection has been postponed until tomorrow.

We were given considerable data on varieties, grading and

shipment of beans from the Chinmaspo district. Of the 263,090 bags inspected the past season 6 bags were of excellent grade, 689 of 1st grade, 225,897 of 3rd grade, and 2059 failed to pass any grade. The causes of failure to pass were: 1. weight; 2. packing; 3. old seed mixed in; 4. dust; 5. mixed varieties; 6. dryness; and 7. quality.

In 1929, 373,386 koku of soybeans were produced in Heian Nando Prefecture with Daido County (in which Heijo is located) leading. The Heijo is the chief variety grown but on account of its thick skin is not in favor with the manufacture of tofu, miso and soy sauce. Native varieties bring two Yen more per koku than the Heijo.

After showing us many varieties and giving information concerning Korean soybean production, Mr. Matsumoto advised he would phone us the time of inspection of beans on the river front tomorrow.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, August 30, 1950.
Peiping, China.

In the morning we worked on pictures and quarterly trip report. After tiffin we visited the grounds of the Temple of Agriculture where we secured seed of an undetermined yellow flowering medicinal plant. The seed and herbarium specimens are numbered 5534. We also secured seed of the yellow flowered *Melilotus*, seed of which was numbered 7124, 7125 and 7126. From the Temple of Agriculture we went to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven. Here we collected more seed of the yellow flowered *Melilotus*, also an additional amount of seed of the undetermined herbaceous plant bearing white pea-shaped flowers and rather long slender pods containing fairly good size round brown colored seed. Seed and herbarium specimens previously collected bear number 5551. The seed collected today goes in under this same number.

We also collected a few pods of ripe seed of *Vicia* sp., herbarium specimens are #7043. This is a most interesting *Vicia*. The pods are flattened the reverse of a young pea pod and on each side of the pod hinge is a row of small dark brown or drab colored seed. The plants are prostrate or nearly so and we have not seen the species except in this one place along a walk to the east of the Alter of the Temple of Heaven. We hope to get more seed from this source.

We made a few pictures this afternoon which we hope will develop up in good shape.



Negative #45691. Temple of the Imperial World. Temple of Heaven Grounds, Peiping, Chihli, China.

This small blue tile roofed building is near the Alter of the Temple of Heaven and between it and the Temple of Heaven Building.



Negative #45692. Carved marble slab. Approach to the Temple of the Imperial World Building, Temple of Heaven grounds. A beautiful carved marble slab with steps on both side leading to the Temple building.



Negative #45693. Melilotus sp. Taken in the enclosure of the Temple of the Imperial World. Dorsett and Peter Liu collecting seed which goes in under our field number 7126.

Negative #45694. Lespedeza sp. Near the Alter of the Temple of Heaven. Nearby view of a few branches of a decumbent very free flowering species. Leaves, small, flowers, white.



**CROSLEY
COMMUNICATIONS**
 **IN
VIDEO**

(314) 647-4737

Adam Crosley
Box 30012
St. Louis, MO 63119



Negative #45695. Astragalus
sp. Near the Alter of the
Temple of Heaven. Dorsett
speculating as to when the
seed are likely to be ripe.
This species is fairly abun-
dant in the Temple of Heaven
grounds.

Negative #45696. Lespedeza
sp. One of the circular walls
of the Alter of the Temple of
Heaven as a background. A
nearby view of branches of
what we call "button lespe-



deza". The seed production seems queer, for in some instances we
find seed not only in the buttons about the base of the branches
but also in the end flowering spikes. We suspect that only
female flowers are produced when the buttons occur.



Negative #45697. Undetermined.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of plants at the Temple of Heaven grounds where it grows in abundance. We have seen a little elsewhere but not much. Seed numbered 5551, also herbarium specimens.



Negative #45698. Cucumis sp. Temple of Heaven Grounds.

A nearby of a portion of this flowering vine. Tubers were sent in under #7044 and herbarium specimens under same number. Seed was #7258.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, August 30, 1930.
Heijo, Chosen.

In the morning we went to the Grain Inspection Office where we met the grain inspectors and went with them to the grain storage and shipping yard of a Korean grain merchant along the Daido River. Two hundred bags of soybeans were to be inspected and graded for shipment to the Main Island. The inspectors were quite thorough in their examination of the bean samples even cracking the beans. At least 80% of the beans were found to have brown germs indicating either poor storage or curing of the beans. The inspectors refused to pass the seed in any grade. The merchant had expected 3rd or 4th grade and had sold the seed to an exporter in Chinnampo.

The following items on the inspectors cards were used in grading soybeans:

1. Koku.
2. Dirt or stones.
3. Trash - pods, stems, etc.
4. Rotten seed.
5. Immature seed.
6. Insect injured seed.
7. Broken seed.
8. Per cent total.
9. Remarks.

As some boats were loading soybeans for shipment to Chinnampo we were able to secure still and movie pictures of inspection and loading of the small Korean boats. Several samples of seed were given us.

After lunch we visited a grain market section of the city concerning which the inspectors told us about. We obtained nine samples among which were the largest yellow and green seeded varieties we have come across. These varieties are said to be used by the Koreans in making their own miso

and soy sauce.

In a small market place, we found jars of mung bean sprouts and dishes of bean curd at nearly every vegetable stand. Several stands had dishes of boiled mung bean sprouts, a product we have not seen before in our work.



Negative #45699. Soja max. Soybean. Heljo, Chosen.

View of weighing bags of soybeans during inspection and grading in storage and shipping yard of Korean grain merchant along the Daido River.



Negative #45700. Soja max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
View of measuring by dry measure bags of soybeans during inspection and grading in storage and shipping yard of Korean grain merchant along Daido River.



Negative #45701. Soja max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
View of loading and checking sacks of soybeans on Korean river boat in storage and shipping yard of a Korean grain merchant along the Daido River.



Negative #45702. Soia max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

Loading sacks of soybeans on river boat at storage and shipping yard of Korean grain merchant along the Daido River. The beans are shipped by river to Chinnampo for export to the Main Island.



Negative #45703. Soia max.

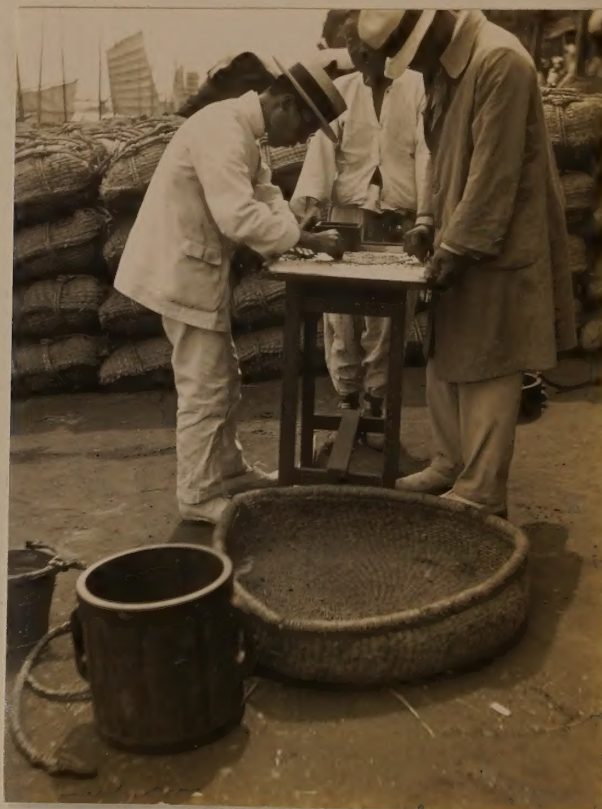
Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

Small blocks of fresh soybean curd sold by Korean woman in a Korean open market.



Negative #45704. Sola max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

Tying sacks of soybeans after dry measurement in the storage and shipping yard of a Korean grain merchant along the Daido River.



Negative #45705. Sola max.

Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.

Heian Nando Grain Investigation Office inspectors grading a sample of soybeans in storage and shipping yard of Korean grain merchant along Daido River.



Negative #45706. Soia max. Soybean. Heijo, Chosen.
Cleaning soybean seed in the storage and shipping yard of
a Korean grain merchant along the Daido River. A screen
cylinder with four different sizes of mesh driven by motor
power is used.



Negative #45707. Phaseolus
Aureus. Mung beans. Heijo,
Chosen. Earthen jars of
mung bean sprouts at a Korean
vegetable stand.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, August 31, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

Today has been sunshiny and bright, but not very hot.

We worked on herbarium specimens, pictures and field trip report up to and including today. Ruth finished copying the field trip report for June, thereby finishing up the typing of the quarterly report for the quarter ending June 30, 1930.

I am very much pleased and gratified at the progress Ruth has made in catching up with the typing of our field trip reports. The finishing of the quarter ending June 30, 1930, covers pages 4811 to 5079 inclusive, and includes the still pictures we have made during that period.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, August 31, 1930,
Hailo, Chosen.

In the morning we visited a section of the Botandai and found several of the legumes observed in a previous trip to be setting pods. The species of vetch growing so abundantly in this section looks rather promising and we hope some arrangements can be made to secure seed.

Mr. Lutz of Union Christian College called during the afternoon and gave us considerable information concerning wild legumes. He also said that the grass Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica should be a promising grass in the United States. It is very hardy and stands trampling to a very great extent. Mr. Lutz said he would be glad to help us in any way he could in our work in this region.

They are now working on the...
 as stated in...
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 copying...
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 June 21, 1954.
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In...
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 Mr. ...
 It is...
 extent...
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Record of Spool #21

copied 6/17/31

Vitacolor Motion Pictures.

Peiping, China.

Dorsett & Morse.

- Shot #1. Footage register 0 to 17'. Distance from object 3'. Stop set between 8 and 11. Showing a yellow rind salmon pink to light red fleshed watermelon with black seeds. Taken about 5 o'clock in the evening, in bright sun light. The seed from this melon bar D. & M. #5535. July 28, 1930.
- Shot #2. Footage record 17' to 33'. Bright sun. Stop 8. A panoramic view showing the entrance gate in the background to a play ground once used by the children of Yuan Shih Kai, and in the foreground the west end and south side of the colored tile Nine Dragon screen which is directly in front of the entrance to the play ground on the south, in the Winter Palace. August 4, 1930.
- Shot #3. Footage register 33' to 44'. Stop 8. Bright sun. Nearby and distant view of pink flowered Egyptian lotus in the lake to the northeast of the Winter Palace. August 4, 1930.
- Shot #4. Footage register 44' to 63'. Stop 8. Bright sun. View framed in with a large willow, showing a part of the Egyptian lotus in the lake at the Winter Palace. In the background towers the Degoba. August 4, 1930.
- Shot #5. Footage register 63' to 77'. Stop 8. Bright sun. Distance infinitive. Perhaps partially out of focus. This shot shows a nearby and distant view of pink flowered Egyptian lotus. August 4, 1930.
- Shot #6. Footage register 77' to 100'. Stop 8. Bright sun. Same as above but at a distance of 15'. August 4, 1930.

Record of Spot 521

Winnipeg Police Department
Winnipeg, Manitoba
November 2, 1930

- Spot 51. Footage register 0 to 17'. Distance from object 3'. Spot not between 5 and 11. Showing a yellow line around edge to light red line. Variation with black areas. Taken about 2 o'clock in the evening. In bright sun light. The road from this point to D. E. 1930. July 22, 1930.
- Spot 52. Footage register 17' to 27'. Bright sun. Spot 8. A panoramic view showing the entrance gate in the background to a grey ground area and by the entrance of Yarn Mill Rd. and in the foreground the road and south side of the entrance gate. Five women are seen in the distance in front of the entrance to the play ground of the school. In the winter Palace. June 2, 1930.
- Spot 53. Footage register 27' to 44'. Spot 3. Bright sun. Heavy and distant view of the entrance to the Palace in the lake to the northwest of the lake. Palace. August 4, 1930.
- Spot 54. Footage register 44' to 62'. Spot 5. Bright sun. View taken in with a large white. Showing a part of the entrance gate in the lake to the winter Palace. In the background between the Palace. August 4, 1930.
- Spot 55. Footage register 62' to 77'. Spot 6. Bright sun. Distance initiative. Footage partially cut off. Taken. This shot shows a heavy and distant view of the entrance to the Palace. August 4, 1930.
- Spot 56. Footage register 77' to 100'. Spot 8. Bright sun. Same as above but at a distance of 15'. Aug 4, 1930.

P. H. Dorsett
312-P

July 1, 1930.

September 11, 1930.

4,000.00

9-11-30
8-4-30
7-12-30

8-1 to 31-1930
7-1 to 31-1930
6-1 to 30-1930

413.04
410.85
512.80

Dep. City Bank of N.Y.
Peking, China.

1,336.69
2,663.31

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

PREAUDIT

Certified for payment in the

sum of \$

J. R. McCARL,
Comptroller General of
the United States.

By _____

U. S. Dept. Agri. Bureau of Plant Industry.

(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, DE.

To _____

c/o U. S. Legation, Peking, China.

(Payee)

(Address)

Official Headquarters _____

Domicile _____

Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

PAID BY

(For use of Paying Office)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from August 1, 1930, to August 31, 1930

as per itemized statement within, under authority No. 312-P, dated July 1, 1930, \$ 413 04

AMOUNT

Dollars

Cents

NOTATIONS

(Payee must not use this column)

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for _____ \$ _____

(Signature or initials) _____

Agricultural Explorer.

MEMORANDUM

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE

NO.

REFERENCE

OTHER

REMARKS

AMOUNT

NOTATION

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States
{ Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ } in favor of payee named above

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

10-1884a

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Yokohama, Japan on March 18, 1929, 19____
 for temporary duty for approximate period indefinitely
 Approximate date of return to official headquarters indefinite, 19____

2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATION (Payee must enter in this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 <u>30</u> August.					
1	Official postage			1 00	
2	2nd class tickets Peiping to Feng Tai, self & interp. Lv. Peiping 8:20 a.m. ar. Feng Tai 9:00/press			1 40	
	1 Coolie carrying offic. cameras & herbarium /			50	
	2 Rickshas at Feng Tai and vicinity .80 ea.			1 60	
	Station coolie Feng Tai assisting with off. bagg.			40	
	Telephone, phoning to g. page, Peiping, for car.			30	
	of car. (see subvoucher #4)				
	Customary tip to chauffeur, not included in price/			1 00	
2	Yu Yuan Stationery Shop.	1		7 50	
	Old newspapers for herbarium dryers, 10 catties/			2 00	
	bags (seed) .016				
	Labor for making & stringing 500 small cotton /			8 00	
	2 Entrance tickets to Winter Palace self & interp.				
	to collect seed & make pictures, official, .05			10	
	interp. .75				
	2 Rickshas 1/2 day about Peiping, official, self &/			1 50	
4	Hartung Photo Shop.	2		33 60	
	official, .05				
	2 Entrance fees to Winter Palace, self & interp./			10	
	official, .75				
	2 Rickshas self & interp. 1/2 day, about Peiping,/			1 50	
	Coolie for carrying cameras and plant press, off.			25	
	Official postage			42	
	official, .05				
5	3 sm. bundles fragrant grass for seed & samples/			15	
	& pictures. Self & interp. .20 ea.				
	Entrance fee to Great Bell Temple to secure seed/			40	
	(see S. V. # 4)				
	Road toll for auto not included in price of car/			1 00	
	of car.				
	Customary tip to chauffeur, not included in price/			1 00	

Interp. Official, @ 1.20 ea. Entrance fee to Summer Palace grounds, self & /		2 40	5673
Coolie carrying 3 cameras & plant press, offic.		1 10	
Admission fee to Jade Fountain grounds, self & ing plants & got seed @ h. s. @.50 ea. interp. official. We located a number of interest-/ official baggage.		1 00	
Porters fee at hotel, Peiping, handling 4 pcs./		60	
Official postage		90	
Hartung Photo Shop.	3	17 09	
1 Sm. bottle red ink, official.		16	
seed, official.			
1 Winnow, a basket-like contrivance for cleaning/		40	
1 Sieve 12" for use in cleaning seed.		60	
2 Rickshas, self & interp. official business @.75		1 50	
Nan Shon Shan, Mr. China Garage.	4	29 90	
price of car.			
Customary tip to chauffeur, not included in /		1 00	
Road toll		1 00	
Hotel porter handling 4 pcs. off. bagg. Peiping.		50	
" " " " " " " " Western/ official business.		50	
Telephone fee, call from Peiping to W. H. Hotel/		60	
Temple fee Ling Kuang Ssu Temple, official.		60	
" " San Shan An " "		60	
" " Ta Pei Ssu " "		60	
" " Lung Wang Tang " "		60	
" " Hsiang Chieh Ssu " "		60	
from practically all these temple grounds. Offic. We secured seed and plant material and pictures/			
Temple fee Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple official.		60	
women and children @.05			
60 Lily bulbs from the wild purchased from men,		3 00	
Temple fee Shih Tzu Wo, official.		60	
ing, official.			
Small basket of wild plums for seed & photograph-		60	
Native guide in old Royal Hunting Grounds, offic.		50	
TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)		131 27	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)			

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-16648

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

5675

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30	August.				
	Brought forward			131 27	
10	Temple fee Pao Chu Tung Temple, offic.			60	
	2 Coolies carrying official cameras day each, 8th to 10th incl.				
	& plant press for 3 days, \$2.00 per /			4 80	
	2 Donkeys & donkey boys at 1.90 per man				
	& donkey per day for 2 days			7 60	
	(7 6)				
	Customary tip to chauffeur (see S.v./			1 00	
	Road toll			1 00	
	5 pos. offic. baggage.				
	Hotel porter at Peiping assisting with/			50	
11	Riksha for Pieter Liu, Interp. offic.			40	
	200 corrugated blotters for H.S. \$.05			10 00	
	cattle. Official. For H. S.				
	20 Cattle old newspapers \$.15 per /			3 00	
	12 Yds. burlap \$.10. Official use.			1 20	
	1 Box rubber bands, official use.			1 15	
	men.				
	8 ozs. alcohol for preserving speci-/			47	
	\$.10, official use.				
	50 feet white cotton cloth 30" wide/			5 00	
	business.				
	Riksha for Peter Liu on official/			60	
	2 Balls cotton string \$.31 ea.			62	
	2 Rikshas self & interp. calling on				
	\$.60				
	Dr. Hu, a Chinese botanist, official/			1 20	
	graphing, official.				
13	Pumpkin tips, vegetable, for photo/			10	
	Riksha for Peter Liu, official.			50	
	Official postage			85	
10	in a.m. & Temple of Heaven grounds in p.m. \$.1.50				
DAVE	2 Rikshas self & interp. visiting market/			3 00	

DATE 19 30

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
NUMBER

SUBSISTENCE

OTHER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS
(Payee must not use this column)

August, grounds, self & interp. offic. 0.30

2 entrance fees to Temple of Heaven/ 0.84 per doz.

3 doz. sm. collecting vials, offic./

Alkaba for Peter Liu, official.

Official postage

Total in Mexican dollars.

Mex. 1170.48 reduced to American \$

at the rate of .269905 as per list

included in July account

15 Official postage

500 negative jackets 3x4 0.01, offic.

Alkaba for Peter Liu on official /

1 sm. case for carrying 5x7 camera, off.

Alkaba on official business

ded in price of car. (see S.V. 66)

Quarterly trip to Chuanhsien not inclu- /

Road toll.

about 27 1/2 lbs.

30 cartons of wild plants for seed. /

2 Alkaba self & interp. men chosen to

for an no and ref. some 6 miles across /

2 Donkeys from Peh An Ho up Golden

official. 01.50 ea.

mt. of the way & ref. some 4 miles up. /

press, offic. 0.00 ea.

2 cartons carrying 2 cameras & paraphernalia /

Official postage

Alkaba, Peter Liu on official business.

Official postage

Alkaba for Peter Liu on official /

have hired for oxen seed etc, official.

Alkaba for Yen, the Chinese laborer as

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-16640

5676

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

5677

8523

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30.			U.S. \$	M. \$	
August.			48 17	23 61	
	Brought forward				
19	3 3rd class Ry. tickets Peiping to Yang Tsun, self, Peter Liu and Yen Yang Tsun 8:30 a.m. @ 1.80 each. Lv. Peiping 5:30 a.m. Ar. Peiping boat from Yang Tsun to Chang Chung 3 cameras & herbarium press. some 8 miles, official, self, Liu, Yen/			5 40	
	3, 3rd class ry. tickets from Chang Chung to Peiping @ 1.55 ea Lv. Chang Chung 3:30 p.m. ar. Peiping 6:15 p.m. press, official.			4 65	
20	1 Handle & 2 leather straps for herb. Riksha, Peter Liu on official business. Use. Repairing an iron digger for official/			7 00	
	Hartung Photo Shop.	5		38 62	
21	Han Shon Shan, Mgr. China Garage. in price of car. Customary tip to chauffeur not included/	6		24 90	
	3, 3rd class ry. tickets Peiping to Ching Tung Chiao, for self, Liu and Yen Ching Tung Chiao about 11:00 a.m. @ 1.10 ea. Lv. Peiping 7:50 a.m. ar. Peiping baggage. Hotel porter handling 8 pcs. offic. bagg. Sta. coolie Peiping handling 8 pcs. Sta. porter Hankou where we returned hotel, official. at night handling 5 pcs. off. bagg to/			3 30	
	3 Donkeys & donkey boys from Ching Lv. about 2:00 p.m ar. Hankou 6:00 p.m. Ching Tung Chiao to Hankou, self, P. Liu, Yen/		1.25	3 75	

NOTATIONS

Wentworth

2. In case of beans for seed 0.05

2 gm. bag mixed beans for seed 0.05

24. Letter on road to wine lamps from
(for mailing pictures to show process of life.

Handwritten text (likely bleed-through from the reverse side):
 Henson to out Green nature & die it in /
 Oliver I.

Long Joe Lingling Long (Miss Long)

01130 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Old newspaper for perp. press. office.

Templo de Xun 70 8 Temp

For at June 10, a day for camping 2 days.

6 Donkeys & donkey boys for 3 days

Hankou to Yangtze River, T.V. Hankou 7:30 a.m.

23rd en route to King Tombo region.

Spent 24th in that region & then to

They then returned about 3:00 p.m.

Ans. 25th, 1.28 per day for each

donkey & man (they feed themselves)

OFFICE. PAGE.

Hotel Portland June 29th 1944

• 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

5 Donkeys carrying 8 lbs. each. 10 lbs. each. 12 lbs. each.

From Yang Shan to the Ho. Lu. Yang Shan

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. - 10:50 a.m.

5 Nakahara Taro to Shanghai, 8:00

U.S. MAR. 10 1901. J. M. JONES, JR. 101 N. W. 56. 100

• 47 •

Mr. Polking about 2:00 p.m.

Harvard Photo Shop

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

5678

10-16640

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

5678

0837

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
1930.			U.S. \$	M. \$	
August			48 17	203 19	
	Brought forward				
26	Han Shon Shan, Mgr. China Garage. car. Road toll, not included in price of / Customary tip to chauffeur Hotel porter Peiping assisting with 8 pcs. offic. bagg. Total in Mexican dollars Mex. \$219.79 reduced to American \$ at the rate of .28 as per slip inclosed dated Aug. 14, 1930.	8		13 50 1 60 1 00 50 219 79	
27	W. K. Tey Official postage Ricksha for Liu, official.	9		2 00 16 35	
29	1 lb. small rubber bands #16 Ricksha for Liu on official business. Hartung Photo Shop.	10		3 00 20 43 80	
30	2 Rickshas self & Peter Liu 1/2 day of Heaven grounds, official @.75 visiting Temple of Agri. & Temple/ Liu. Entrance fee Temple of Agri. Self &/ self & Liu. @.30 Entrance to Temple of Heaven grounds/ to get seed. " to Temple of Imperial World grounds/			1 50 10 60 20	
31	Yen Xi Chai Peter Liu Peter Liu Salary in U. S. Gold.	11 12 13		19 88 20 63 60 00	

DATE
19 30

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

(Payee must not use
this column)

August.

R. H. Dorsett per diem allowance in

lieu of subsistence August 1 to 31

inclusive at the rate of \$7.00 per

day for 31 days.

Mex. dollars 92.42 reduced to American

\$ at the rate of .2849 as per in-

closed slip dated Aug. 27, 1930

Total in American dollars

413 04

September 11, 1930.

To whom it May Concern:

I have not found it either practicable or

advantageous to get subvouchers for expenditures

except such as are included with this account.

P. H. Dorsett,

Agricultural Explorer.

DATE

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE
(To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

5680

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction

(Name)

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday 1	Peiping & Feng Tai, China.	Left Peiping at 8:20 a.m. for Feng Tai where we botanized and visited nurseries and truck farming region. Returned to Peiping about 6:00 p. m.	
Saturday 2	Peiping, China.	Worked on July expense account. Botanized in the grounds of the Winter Palace.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 3	Peiping, China.	Botanized along the Tarter Wall around the city. Worked on quarterly report.	
Monday 4	Peiping, China.	Botanized & made pictures in grounds of Winter Palace. Completed July account.	
Tuesday 5	Peiping & vicinity.	Spent the day botanizing in the Grounds of the Summer Palace and Jade Fountain as well as in the Great Bell Temple grounds.	
Wednesday 6	Peiping, China.	Wrote up and changed herbarium material. Also wrote up pictures made Aug 1, and jacketed them. Wrote up seed collected yesterday.	
Thursday 7	Peiping, China. Pa Ta Chu.	Wrote up pictures and worked on correspondence. Packed equipment & supplies for trip. Left Peiping 4:00 p. m. Arr. Pa Ta Chu about 5:30 p. m. Botanized in vicinity of Pa Ta Chu.	
Friday 8	Pa Ta Chu, China.	Spent the entire day botanizing in the mountains and temple grounds in the vicinity of Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills.	
Saturday 9	Pa Ta Chu, China.	Spent the entire day botanizing in the vicinity of Pa Ta Chu in the mountains and temple grounds.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 10	Pa Ta Chu & Peiping, China.	Botanized in the mountains and surrounding valleys around Pa Ta Chu. Left Pa Ta Chu about 4:00 p. m. and returned to Peiping arriving about 5:30 p. m. Worked on herbarium material.	
Monday 11	Peiping, China.	Spent the day working with seed and plant material collected on recent trip. Packed plant material for shipment. Wrote official correspondence.	
Tuesday 12	Peiping, China.	Interviewed Chinese botanist. Wrote official correspondence. Worked with plant material.	
Wednesday 13.	Peiping, China.	Visited markets. Worked on report and plant material. Botanized in Temple of Heaven grounds.	
Thursday 14	Peiping, China.	Spent the entire day writing official correspondence, numbering and writing up pictures. Changed herbarium material.	
Friday 15	Peiping, China.	Worked with herbarium specimens, pictures and official correspondence.	
Saturday 16	Peiping, China.	Left hotel at 7:00 a. m. for the Golden Mts. Spent the day botanizing in the mountains. Arrived back in Peiping 8:00 p. m.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 17	Peiping, China.	Wrote up seed and herbarium material collected yesterday and changed H.S. Wrote official correspondence.	
Monday 18	Peiping, China.	Worked with herbarium material. Wrote official correspondence. Worked on photographs and albums and on quarterly report.	
Tuesday 19	Peiping, China.	Left Peiping at 5:45 a.m. arrived Yang Tsun at 8:30 a.m. Spent the day in the vicinity of the above named place making pictures & getting data on the Ching Ha industry, a fiber plant.	Ar. Chang Chuang 3:30 p.m. ar. Peiping 6:15 p.m.
Wednesday 20	Peiping, China.	Wrote up seed & herbarium material collected yesterday. Changed U. S. blotters. Wrote official correspondence. Prepared supplies & equipment for field trip. Hsi Chih Men	
Thursday 21	Peiping, En route Hankou.	Left Shanghai Peiping 7:50 a.m. Ar. Ching Lung Chiao about 11:00 a.m. Botanized along the Great Wall and in the vicinity of Ry. Sta. & en route to Hankou where we arrived about 6:00 p.m.	
Friday 22	Hankou en route Ming Tombs.	Left Hankou at 8:00 a.m. and botanized along route to Ming Tombs region where we arrived about 3:30 p.m. Wrote up seed & plant material collected & changed herbarium material.	
Saturday 23	Ming Tombs Region.	Spent the entire day botanizing in the vicinity of the Ming Tombs. Wrote up seed & plant material collected & changed herbarium material.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorecott

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From August 1

to August 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 24	Ming Tombs on route to Tang Shan.	Left Yung Lo's Tomb at 7:30 a.m. and arrived Tang Shan about 3:00 p.m. Botanized along route. Changed herbarium material. Wrote up seed & plant material collected today.	
Monday 25.	Tang Shan, China.	Botanized in vicinity of Tang Shan. Wrote up material and seed and changed herbarium material.	
Tuesday 26	Tang Shan on route Peiping.	Left Tang Shan about 9:30 a.m. arrived Peiping about 2:00 p. m. Changed herbarium material. Attended to other official matters.	
Wednesday 27	Peiping China.	Worked on herbarium specimens, pictures and quarterly report.	
Thursday 28	Peiping, China.	Spent the day working on herbarium material, official correspondence, report and photographs.	
Friday 29.	Peiping, China.	Packed plant material and seeds for shipment to Washington. Wrote official correspondence. Worked with report and photographs.	
Saturday 30	Peiping, China.	Worked on pictures and quarterly report. Botanized in grounds of Temple of Agri. & Temple of Heaven grounds. Wrote up seed and plant material collected & changed herbarium blotters.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 31	Peiping, China.	Worked on herbarium specimens, pictures and field trip report. Attended to other official matters.	
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week:

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

MEMORANDUM

U. S. Department of Agri. Bureau of Plant Industry.
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr., To W. J. Morse,

(Payee)

Address c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

Official Headquarters Washington, D. C. Domicile _____

Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

Dollars

Cents

(Payee must not use this column)

from August 1, 1930, to August 31, 1930, 19____,

as per itemized statement within, under authority 312-P, July 1, 1930.

\$

429

53

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for _____ \$

(Signature or Initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is justly due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority therefor or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and that expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

MEMORANDUM—
DO NOT SIGN

Payee _____

Title _____

Agricultural Explorer

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval:

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at _____

this _____ day of _____, 192

Signature _____

(Immediate Supervising Official)

Title _____

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Approved for \$ _____

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

Title _____

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States
in favor of payee named above
{ Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ } Signature of payee _____

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN
10-1064a

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19 30	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
August.				Yen Sen	
1	Official postage.			66	
1	Ice, developing films. (2)			20	
2	St. car fare to Dairen Wharves & ret.			20	
2	Ice for developing films. ret. (2)			20	
4	St. car fare, office to bus sta. & /			20	
4	Bus fare - Dairen to Moeshi and return (2).			1 80	
4	2 Pkgs. bon yuba.			30	
4	10 Sheets yuba.			30	
5	Official postage.			76	
5	2 boxes Isono Nami -mung beans.			1 80	
5	1 Pkg. soybean health coffee.			95	
5	2 Cans soybean coffee substitute.			70	
5	2 Cans Ajiniso - soybean.			2 00	
5	2 Cans Chinese soybean coffee.			1 16	
5	2 Cans Ajinoto - soybean.			2 00	
5	1 Box Masunondori - mung beans.			1 50	
5	1 lb. soybean c kes.			50	
6	Parcel post package #212.			2 74	
6	" " " #213.			2 50	
6	" " " #214			2 50	
6	" " " #215.			2 74	
6	Official postage			96	
7	St. Car office to bus sta. & ret. (2)			20	
7	Bus fare Dairen to Chinchou & ret. / (2)			2 00	
8	6 photo prints 3x10			1 20	
9	Official postage			40	
11	Official postage. & ret. (2).			53	

11	St. car fare office to Dairen wharves/					20	
11	Pkg. Korian Shiruko (kaoliang).					75	5689
11	" Kibinoama (kaoliang).					60	
11	" Okoshi (kaoliang).					45	
11	" Masunohana (soybean).					85	
11	" Satsuguka (soybean).					85	
11	4 Pkgs. Korufranc (soybean coffee).					1 40	
12	Parcel Post pkg. #216.					2 74	
12	" 2 " #217.					2 74	
12	" " " #218					2 50	
12	" " " #219.					2 74	
12	Official postage.					86	
12	1 Ball cord.					50	
13	(2). St car fare office to bus sta. & ret./					20	
13	(2) Bus fare Dairen to Chinchou & ret./					2 00	
14	Official postage.					20	
15	St care office to bus sta. & ret. (2)					20	
15	(2) Bus fare Dairen to Chinchou & ret./					2 00	
16	(2) Bus fare Dairen to Chinchou & ret./					2 00	
19	Official postage.					58	
19	Postage 2 pkgs. paper shipping cases to Peiping, China.					2 40	
20	Taxi hotel to Sta. Dairen.					50	
20	Ry. fare (2-C) Dairen, Manchuria to Hailjo, Chosen (2)					49 20	
20	Express ticket (2-C) Dairen, Manchu to Hailjo, Chosen. (2).					5 00	
20	Porter handling luggage Dairen.					50	
20	Left Dairen, Manchuria 9 A.M.						
20	Arr. Antung, Manchuria 7.55 P.M.						
21	Antung, porter handling luggage thru customs.					50	
21	Left. Antung, Man. 7:50 A.M.						

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary) -----

113 46

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet) -----

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL PERFORMED UPON TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

W. J. Morse.

1930.
August

21	Arr. Heijo, Chosen, 2.18 P.M.		
21	Taxi Ry. Sta. to inn. Heijo, Chosen.	1	00
21	Transfer official trunk Sta. to Inn, Heijo.		75
24	Official postage.		53
24	St. car to Batandai & ret. (2) Heijo.		20
25	" " " " " " " "		20
26	Developing film pack (12) 3½x4½, Heijo.		60
26	12 prints 3½x4½ Heijo.	1	20
26	11 Pkgs. soybean seed samples.		22
26	5 lbs old newspaper for plant blotters.		50
26	Bus fare Heijo to Kosai & ret. (2).	3	40
27	Ry. fare (3-0) Heijo to Ghuwa. (2)		56
27	Bus fare Ritsuri to Heijo (2).		50
27	Developing film 3½x10 (3 expos).		40
27	3 Prints 3½x10	1	20
28	8 Pkgs. soybean seed samples.		16
29	Developing film pack (12 expos) 3½x4½/		30
29	12 prints 3½x4½	1	20
30	Developing film 3½x10 (3 expos).		40
30	3 Prints 3½x10	1	20
31	Official postage.	1	16
31	Developing film pack 3½x4½.		60
31	12 prints 3½x4½.	1	20
31	Rent room #12 Gohin Bldg. Dairen, Manchuria, Aug. 1-31, 1930.	1	50 00
31	11½ days travel allowance interpreter 9 a.m. Aug. 20-12:00 P.M. Aug. 31, 1930.	3	86 25
31	@ ¥ 7/50 per day.		
31	Salary interpreter Aug. 1-31, 1930.	2	<u>160 00</u>
	Total in Japanese Yen		¥ 427 19

Aug. 1, 1930.

1	Mr. H. J. Brown, 2.12.30.
2	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
3	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
4	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
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94	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
95	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
96	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
97	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
98	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
99	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.
100	Mr. J. H. Brown, 2.12.30.

Total expenses for August 1930. 429 53

31 days travel allowance Aug. 1-31, 1930 at \$7.00 per day. 217 00

Total expenses in Japanese Yen in U. S. 212 53

Gold at \$4975 per Yen as per exchange slip submitted with September account. (1)

(April account).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From August 1

to

August 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday August 1	Dairen, Manchuria.	Developed motion and still pictures. Wrote up seed and plant material.	
Saturday 2	Dairen, Manchuria.	Collected samples of seed in storage houses at the S.M. Ry. storage yards.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

H. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 3	Dairen, Manchuria.	Wrote up seed samples and official correspondence.	
Monday 4	Mosishi, Manchuria.	Collected seed and plant material in vicinity of Mosishi.	
Tuesday 5	Dairen, Manchuria.	Collected soybean and mung bean products in Chinese and Japanese stores.	
Wednesday 6	Dairen, Manchuria.	Visited S. M. Ry. Agri. Office. Packed four parcels of seed and plants.	
Thursday 7	Chinchou, Manchuria.	Collected seed and plant material in mountain region near Chinchou.	
Friday 8	Dairen, Manchuria.	Collected seed and plant material in mountain region south of Dairen.	
Saturday 9	Dairen, Manchuria.	Wrote up seed and plant material.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From August 1

to

August 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 10	Dairen, Manchuria.	Wrote official correspondence and wrote up July expense account.	
Monday 11	Dairen, Manchuria.	Collected kaoliang and soybean products. Collected seed at Dairen wharves.	
Tuesday 12	Dairen, Manchuria.	Worked on seed and plant material and put up parcels of seed and plants.	
Wednesday 13	Chinchou, Manchuria.	Collected seed and plant material in region southeast of Chinchou.	
Thursday 14	Dairen, Manchuria.	Worked on herbarium material. Visited the Manshu Hosen Shokai regarding legumes.	
Friday 15	Chinchou, Manchuria.	Visited the Chinchou Exper. Sta. Took pictures near Nankaurei.	
Saturday 16	Dairen, Manchuria.	Collected seed and plant material southwest of Chinchou.	

Address for succeeding week:

Remarks:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From August 1

to

August 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 17	Kagagashi, Manchuria.	Collected seed and plant material near Kagagashi.	
Monday 18	Dairen, Manchuria.	Threshed out seed material, wrote up pictures and seed notes.	
Tuesday 19	Dairen, Manchuria.	Wrote official correspondence. Packed up material for visit to Chosen.	
Wednesday 20	En route.	Left Dairen 9:00 a.m.	
Thursday 21	Heijo, Chosen.	Arr. Heijo, Chosen 2:18 p.m.	
Friday 22	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited vegetable and grain markets in Heijo.	
Saturday 23	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited Heian-Wando seed and Nursery Exp. Farm. Collected seed and plants in that vicinity.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

Remark

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31, 1921

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 24	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited Botandai Mtn. section looking up the flora.	
Monday 25	Heijo, Chosen.	Collected seed and plants in Botandai section.	
Tuesday 26	Kosai, Chosen.	Visited Kosai Co. Agri. Soc. Exp. Farm.	
Wednesday 27	Chuwa, Chosen.	Collected seed and plant material between Chuwa and Heijo.	
Thursday 28	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited open grain markets and also Heian-Wando Grain Inspection Office.	
Friday 29	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited grain inspection office with reference to inspection of soybeans.	
Saturday 30	Heijo, Chosen.	Visited Merchant's storage yards to view inspection and grading of soybeans. Collected seed samples at grain markets.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

Remark

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

W. J. Morse.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From August 1 to August 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 31	Heljo, Chosen.	Wrote official correspondence. Visited Botandai.	
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week:

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

